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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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S. L. P. SHOTS

CRASH THROUGH BARRIER OF LIES RAISED BY ENEMY.

Why Spanish Government Is Committing Atrocities—California Senator's Remark Shows Changes Country Has Undergone—Secretary Wilson's Ignorance of Economic Forces.

Happy must be the shades of Francisco Ferrer. Even the most moderate of utterances in Europe, uttered by even so moderate a paper as the "Vossische Zeitung" of Germany, is to the effect: "The judicial murder of Ferrer will be a nail in the coffin of the old regime in Spain: the fate of the whole nation was decided by his death." Ferrer has by his death achieved what his life labored for—the casting off the body social of his country, of the incubus of medieval theology.

Francisco Ferrer's last words as he called upon the soldiers to aim straight:

"LONG LIVE THE MODERN SCHOOLS!"

are the hero's last message and testament to civilization, at large, to the people of America, in particular. A feature of Ferrer's Escuela Moderna de Barcelona was its strict lay character, to the complete exclusion of all sectarian schooling.

And, as the hero immediately after uttering the above words, dropped stone dead, the dull thud of the assassinated body, as it struck the ground, supplemented the message with the warning:

OR YOU WILL COME DOWN TO THIS.

Alejandro Leroux, the republican member of the Spanish Chamber of Deputies who declares that the overthrow of the monarchy and the establishment of a republic in Spain is the aim of all the progressive elements in the land, and that their success "is not only possible, but necessary and easy," explains, without just saying so, why all the forces of mental torpor and barbarism are being let loose against "the disturbers of Law and Order" in Catalonia.

"I feel that what took place in China showed the homogeneous character of the navies of the world."—Vice-President Sherman at the banquet given by the financiers to the Admirals who took part in the Hudson-Fulton celebration.

Decidedly homogeneous, so homogeneous you can't tell it apart. The navies of the world are the floating debt collectors of international capitalism.

Back from Europe, and after inspecting the parade in his honor at Washington, President-Elector Samuel Gompers charged that there was "much ignorance in Europe of the American labor movement." If the present and only fractional degree of "ignorance" in Europe concerning Gompersism planted so large a number of moral bumps and moral welts all over Gompers's moral anatomy, inflicted thereon by the "Ignorance" aforesaid, how will Gompers's moral anatomy look, should he take another trip to Europe, where the "Ignorance" is becoming less fractional and vastly more complete?

Before Messrs. Roosevelt and Taft, at whose instigation proceedings have commenced in Indianapolis against the "News," of that city for criminal libel connected with the Panama Canal, get through with their case, they will very much wish they had never started it. It begins to look as if the only practical outcome of the case will be the establishment by judicial decision of the inherent immorality of capitalist law. Judge Anderson, before whom the case has started in Indianapolis interrupted the prosecuting attorney with this statement, judicially rendered:

"If Cromwell, Roosevelt, Taft and the others bought up the French stocks of the Panama Canal at \$12,000,000 and sold them to the United States Government for \$40,000,000 and pocketed the \$28,000,000, as was alleged in the articles, they have committed no crime under the law, no matter how reprehensible was the act, and if the charge is true they could not be punished in a justice's court."

Of course not—they were "clever," under the law.

An index of the thoroughgoing revolu-

tion that the country has undergone is the California Federal Senator Flint's announcement that he will not be a candidate for re-election when his term expires. "I am too poor to be a Senator," he says; "if I were a rich man I would like nothing better than to remain in the Senate all my life." Once the theory, and practice, was that any man, however poor, could fill an office, any office. That day is gone. By the same token only the rich control the conventions, through whose joins the officials are strained. The political government is rotten-ripe to go—and GO IT MUST.

A duck-in-thunder is Secretary of Agriculture Wilson at the "alarming spectacle" of the large number of abandoned farms that he has seen in his automobile tour through the State of New York. As a duck-in-thunder the Secretary wonders at the absence of "sheep on the hillsides," and the "absence of children in the rural regions while there are plenty of them in the villages." Secretary Wilson evidently understands the laws of the concentration of capital, and the consequences thereof, as little as quacking ducks understand the laws of the concentration of electric currents overhead, and the clapping, flashing consequences thereof.

"I believe," says the mayoralty candidate of the Republican-Hearst combine, "in the eight-hour day and the prevailing rate of wages,"—that sounds hypocritical; but Mr. Hearst goes on and proves himself no hypocrite—"and in these matters I only urge the application in public business of principles I have always practiced in my private business."—"Good God, deliver us!" cry the newsboys of the Hearst paper upon whom Hearst raised the price of his goods, and whom, when they struck against him, he downed with the aid of his Typographical Union No. 6 employees. "Good God, deliver us!" cry we all.

For a gentleman, reported to go about with a red morocco-bound Bible in his hands, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, Gaynor, talks remarkably like his Republican adversary of pawnshop celebrity. Judge Gaynor wants subways, quick, immediately, if not sooner, why?—Because public convenience demands the same?—Nay, nay!—The Bible-reading candidate demands subways so as to keep our population from going to New Jersey and filling, with its rent and fares, grocery and other bills, the pockets of New Jersey landlords, subway owners and traders. So do pawnbrokers reason. They are never happy unless others are in distress; they are ever in sorrow when others are happy.

There is just one line in Bishop McFaul's renewed denunciation of American Colleges (Columbia carefully excepted) for their teaching of science, that is of real interest. 'Tis the last line in which, having exhorted the Roman Catholic youth to patronize Roman Catholic institutions, he warns them, if they don't, it will be detrimental "to their temporal and spiritual interests." The Bishop places the temporal before the spiritual. That's sound. Material needs are the substructure for all else. This Bishop is progressing. There is hope for him.

With the Union Labor Party of San Francisco in mayoralty campaign denying that it is a class party, and the so-called Socialist party of the same city claiming it is a class party but disproving the claim with its conduct, it is high time for the class-conscious element of the city to raise the standard of the Socialist Labor Party, boldly announcing, and honestly proving by their conduct that theirs is the party of the Working Class.

Another move of the so-called Socialist party to create jobs for pets is the move to establish a school to "develop Socialist speakers, writers," etc. Speakers and writers can be developed only through sound training. A party that is a fly-paper for voters may develop tight-rope dancers, firm men never. Intellectual tight-rope dancing may entertain crowds, it never can organize a revolutionary Movement. The projected school will produce not one speaker or writer. For that it requires convictions. A party that dares not have convictions can not teach.

"Labor," as represented and run by the fraternity of labor-fakirs, has once more been put to its regulation and disgraceful role of being squeezed, the juice taken out of it, and then cast away into the ash-barrel as a squeezed lemon. This happened on the "Committee of 100" to select a "pure Mayor."

THE CANADA THISTLE

"I DEFINE A RADICAL AS A MAN WHO IS ANXIOUS TO GET AT THE ROOT OF ANYTHING, BUT THE TERM HAS BEEN SOMEWHAT DISCREDITED BY AN EXTREME CLASS WHO APPEAR TO BE ANXIOUS TO TEAR UP THE ROOTS OF EVERYTHING."—From W. R. Hearst's speech accepting the nomination for Mayor, October 11, 1909.

A Canada Thistle, towering in the pride of its weed exuberance over a lot of other Canada Thistles, which, with their verdant prickly leaves were causing no end of trouble to a farmer by sucking to themselves the fertility of the soil, and crowding out and causing his crop of corn to shrivel, once addressed his breed as follows:

"Fellow Thistles—The season demands that we put our radiant tubular heads together and consider what's to be done.

(Hear! Hear!)

"Look at yonder prowling farmer. (Hisses.) Not satisfied with a sharp hoe and a pointed spade (Groans) he has a can of benzine, or kerosene, in his hands (Redoubled groans.) You know what that's for.

"With the hoe he cuts down our verdant leaves, with all their luxury of prickles, level with the ground. That does not satisfy the fellow. He then inserts the point of his spade between the earth and our upper roots, pushes the murderous implement's head down deep with his foot, and throwing all his unconstitutional weight upon the handle, scoops up a big chunk of our upper root. Nor yet is the fellow satisfied. He uses profane language. Such language he sputters over us. He mumbles something to the effect that so long as there is a bit of our root left in the ground we are sure to sprout up again. The irrational

man! He does not realize that the very fact over which he sputters his profanity is a proof of our being God-ordained (Hear! Hear!) He has no appreciation of the fact that it requires a special order of capacity to thrive as we do. No, the dullard knows nothing of religion, the family, or patriotism! After he has leveled us to the ground with his hoe, and scooped up a big piece of our roots with his spade, as far as he can go, then—(Loud groans)—then he pours that liquid into the hole and kills the deepest root-lets of our deep roots. That man calls himself a 'radical.'

"I define a radical as a man who is anxious to get at the root of anything. But the term has been somewhat discredited by an extreme class who appear to be anxious to tear up the roots of everything." (Long, loud and prolonged applause that lasts three minutes and forty seconds.)

TO THE WORKING CLASS OF GREATER NEW YORK

"Unlawful and annoying interference, oppression, lawless force and violence, lawless arrests and imprisonment without any charge of criminal offense, lawless trespass and extortion, dishonesty, and corruption"—these are literally the charges brought against the government of our city, by whom? By "discontented Socialists"? No! They are brought by the Democratic mayoralty candidate, Judge Gaynor, and they are almost exactly repeated by his Republican opponent Bannard.

The language held both by the Democratic candidate why he should be elected, and echoed back by the Republican candidate as the reason why he should be given the preference, is rather a confession of their own and their respective parties' crimes. It is language that no intelligent man, if he is honorable, can hear without approving, and can not approve without concluding that it is ample reason for defeating both.

Our city government has been off and on in the hands of a Democratic Mayor, and then in the hands of a Republican; and all the time both parties have had a hand in the pie; and all the time the identical class, the Capitalist Class, has been in the saddle. The net results we see are so shocking that they themselves dare not deny, and they themselves are announcing from the house-tops—unlawful interference, oppression, lawless force and violence, corruption, extortion.

Let no blind anger carry the voter off his base. The crimes of which the standard-bearers of the two leading parties plead guilty for their respective sets are not the consequence of inherent criminality. These men can do no otherwise. The lawlessness and extortion of which they are self-confessedly guilty they have no choice but to uphold, to continue and to promote. They are but the instruments of their class; the underlying law of their class compels crime.

The fatality of fate that pursues the capitalist class has caused the nomination by its two political divisions of two candidates whose special pursuits betray the miseries that their class breeds and the follies that it upholds.

Bannard, the Republican, is noted as a trustee of the "Philanthropic Pawnshop" in the city—Why pawnshops, philanthropic or otherwise, in a country of untold wealth produced, and producible in still larger volume! The pawnshop is a badge of distress. Its motto is: "Other people's sorrows are my opportunity." The philanthropic mask only renders the thing all the more hideous. As well have

"Philanthropic Cholera Microbes." Gaynor, the Democrat, announced that he was bound to postpone his resignation from the bench because "there are over 300 cases" in his Court that demand previous attention. The huge number of 300 cases in one single court suggests the many thousands more in the other Courts. What an exhibition of strife! It is a picture of the jungle.

It is not Bannard or Gaynor that the people are confronted with. It is the Gaynor-Bannard class, illustrated by the two—the capitalist class. Capitalism breeds pawnshops for the masses, and it breeds strife for all.

Under possibilities of welfare for all the Bannard-Gaynor class wastes the workers' substance. It wastes the wealth that the workers produce and which it plunders from them, and it wastes their lives.—The unhygienic workshops, the nauseous tenements, the "lung blocks" where consumption is bred, the dives of low and high degree by which "respectables" profit as much as their lackeys of the slums, and a system of plunder that leaves the proletariat, always underfed and underclothed, ever at the ragged edge of poverty—these are flowers of the Gaynor-Bannard class, a class, that at the same time crowds the Courts with its innumerable litigations, and that with its embezzlements, forgeries, false returns to government, family immorality and suicides pollutes the social atmosphere.

The Gaynor wing of this class would make it appear that the issue is anti-Hamiltonianism and pro-Jeffersonianism. The Bannard wing of the same class would make it appear that the issue is Tammany. Neither is the issue. The issue is unspeakable Capitalism, in all its unspeakable villainies.

In other ages, when people looked to the skies for help against terrestrial malefactors, they would, under these hard conditions, imagine that naught short of a flaming sword, wielded by Providence, could bring redress; and a Halley's Comet, now in sight, would be adored as the deliverer. The deliverer lies in ourselves, here on earth.

The Capitalist System of production now nothing but a cancerous sore, must be cut out and cauterized. A social system now is due that will afford to our people the well-being that our advanced stage of production makes possible, and end the era of strife for a living. The Socialist, or Industrial Republic is that for which enlightened men and women of our generation strive.

The party that makes for that goal

is the Socialist Labor Party, headed by James T. Hunter for Mayor, and surmounted by the Uplifted Arm and Hammer. The S. L. P. alone deserves support because it alone looks to the right goal and it alone organizes the forces wherewith to reach the goal.

As to the double-headed hydra of the Gaynor-Bannard Republican and Democratic outfit, it seeks to perpetuate capitalism.

As to the Bogus Socialist party, it flies the colors of Socialism, but seeing that, instead of concentrating its propaganda towards organizing the useful labor of the land so as to take possession of the reins of government and overthrow the political State, it only seeks votes for another set of politicians, who, as happened this very year in St. Louis, habitually fuse with capitalist politicians; seeing that it does not drill for the fray; seeing that, being out for votes, any kind of votes, it is all things to all men—except to Socialists, one thing in California, another in Wisconsin, still another in New York; seeing that, in its ignorance and cowardice, it echoes the racial superstitions of the Civic Federationalized craft unions;—seeing all this, the so-called Socialist party flies in the face of the International Socialist Movement; it does not, in fact, aim at the Socialist, or Industrial Republic; it is a disturber of the revolutionary forces of the city and land, and, as such, it is an appendage of the capitalist parties, with whom as is natural, it is seen to fuse, and whose methods of corrupt get-rich-quick advertisements its press emulates.

Whatever forces in this city are at all clear on the issue that is before the voters recognize that a vote for Bannard or Gaynor must be a vote of desperation, if cast by any but the plutocracy and its pursuivants; while out-side of politicians who are fishing in troubled waters, a vote for the so-called Socialist party can be cast only by men whom sound and noise have lured away from their former into the snares of but another set of political dupers.

A vote for the Socialist Labor Party is a vote that promotes that agitation, education and organization, which alone can, and which is bound to put an end to the rule of lawlessness, corruption and extortion which, with fatal candor, the Republican and Democratic candidates admit to be the rule in their own government.

Vote for Socialist Labor Party. Greater New York ticket:

For Mayor—James T. Hunter.

For Comptroller—Henry Kuhn.

For President Board of Aldermen—John Hall.

R. Brayton, the Republican boss of Rhode Island] their peace and such legislative favors as they desire rather than to join in the fight for the election of an untrammeled, unbossed, unbought Legislature."—From which, reading it by the light of Republican declarations in this city, it would seem that where the Republicans have the power they are "unspeakable Tammanyites," and where the Democrats have the power they are "unspeakable Braytonites," that is, "Republicanites."

The assembled Democracy of the State of Rhode Island, assembled in State Convention "regret to assert that most of the manufacturers of the State appear to prefer to buy from the boss [Charles

APPEAL BY SPAIN.

National Committee of the Spanish Socialist Labor Party.

Madrid, September 30, 1909.

To the National Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of America,

Esteemed Comrades:

Finding ourselves in difficult circumstances, we turn to you, as well as to the other comrades of your country, with an appeal to your solidarity.

Having, as we were in duty bound, complied with the resolution of the International Socialist Congress of Stuttgart, by opposing the war in Morocco, the Spanish Government unchained its fury against us. It first forbade us to make open air demonstrations; then to hold meetings; and, finally, when, in order to protest against all this, we decided to resort to the general strike, the Government suspended the constitutional guarantees, closed workmen's headquarters, arrested their leading members by the hundreds, and confiscated the Socialist publications.

In Catalonia these measures produced a labor insurrection which lasted several days; in Alcoy and Calatrana the workmen violently opposed the departure of troops for Africa.

This movement being smothered by an accumulation of armed force, the Government is now persecuting with frightful vindictiveness not only those whom it suspects of having taken part in that movement, but also all those whom it believes to profess advanced ideas. The detectives in this human hunt are people of the most reactionary stamp.

As a consequence of all this, several thousands of workmen have fled to the other side of the French frontier, while more than a thousand, among whom are children and women, fill the prisons, awaiting severe sentences to descend upon them, as has already happened to many. Three have been shot.

In order somewhat to alleviate so much distress, above all to take care of the prisoners and their families our own resources are extremely thin. For this reason we take recourse to the International Socialist and Working Class solidarity. For this reason we appeal to you, certain that, considering the Cause of Labor to be one, you will come to our assistance with such means as may be in your power to dispose of.

In the name of the Spanish Socialist Labor Party I greet you with a warm hand-clasp.

PABLO IGLESIAS, President.

FERRER PROTEST DEMONSTRATION.

Over fifty delegates from as many organizations, including the Socialist Labor Party, anti-militarist organizations, trade unions, educational societies, and others, attended an enthusiastic meeting at 310 East Twenty-sixth street, last Sunday afternoon, of the Ferrer Protest Conference, launched by the Italian Socialist Federation of this city.

It was decided to hold a parade, to be followed by a great indoor meeting of indignation this Saturday afternoon. If the present plans are found capable of being fully carried out, the parade will form at Madison Square about 2 p. m., march up Fifth avenue to Fifty-seventh street, and then west to Carnegie Hall at Seventh avenue, where the meeting will be held if the auditorium can be secured for that date.

FERRER MEETING IN ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., October 19.—The workmen of this city will hold a meeting on Sunday, October 24, to denounce the action of Spain in assassinating Francisco Ferrer. The meeting will be held at 2 p. m. on that day at 1717 Broadway. All friends of the labor movement should attend.

BUFFALO S. L. P. NOMINATIONS.

Buffalo, N. Y., October 15.—Nominations were filed with Elections Commissioner Emerson yesterday afternoon by the Socialist Labor Party, the nominees being as follows:

Boris Reinstein, county clerk; John F. Yates, county treasurer; Frank Wagner, keeper of the Almshouse; Leander A. Armstrong, mayor; Frederick Repschlager, comptroller; Charles E. Carlson, corporation counsel; William F. Rohloff, chief judge city court; Isaac Shapiro and John Frankowiak, associate judge city court; Joseph Herzog, overseer of the poor; William S. Fraser, assessor; Christian Brehmer, assessor.

ANSWERS PREACHER

UNION TELLS WHY MEMBERS STAY FROM CHURCH.

Denver Printers Inform Reverend Coyle There Is Inconsistency Between Teachings and Practice of Christianity—Disgusted with Hypocrisy—Can Be Just as Religious at H. me.

Denver, Colorado, October 15.—A short time ago a preacher in this city thought it would be interesting to find out the reason why the wage-slaves, as a rule, do not attend church. For that purpose he sent a circular letter with a number of questions, to each of the labor unions. Some of the answers he received were decidedly instructive and interesting to the reverend gentleman.

Of the many plain answers, perhaps the one from Typographical Union, No. 49, came the nearest to expressing the true situation. Following is the letter which the union sent to the Rev. Coyle:

Dear Sir:—We, a committee appointed by the Denver Typographical Union, No. 49, in response to your letter of inquiry as to the reason for the falling off in attendance at church by the working class, would state that, in our opinion, the reasons are, perhaps, very numerous. Answering your questions in the order they are asked, we would say:

1. The proportion of printers who attend church regularly is about one out of ten.

2. a. Some of our members stay away from church merely because the church performs no function that appeals to them as necessary; that what little religious duties they feel called upon to perform, can be performed at home, in the mountains, in the parks, or elsewhere, as well as in church.

b. A great number, and a growing greater one, are absolutely hostile to the church as an institution, while what was once a vague doubt in their minds as to the truth or falsity of the church's teaching, is gradually becoming a pronounced doubt with a strong tendency to disbelief.

3. a. The reasons of those who stay away through indifference, are as numerous as there are indifferent individuals, but even with them there is an instinctive fear that, as Billy Sunday would say, the church is not playing a fair game.

b. The reasons for staying away of those who are hostile, have their origin and roots in our present economic system of society. In the shop, where they put in the major portion of their working hours, is engendered a spirit of hatred for the man for whom they work, who for some reason, merely because it is thought respectable perhaps, is a member of some church. The workers, from long personal experience, have had sufficient opportunity to observe that what their masters so earnestly profess in church on Sundays as to the rights and duties of one of God's creatures to another, is hastily forgotten in the six days that are devoted to "business." Their master is not satisfied with a "live and let live policy," but, on the contrary, is always seeking out to get more work out of the men and to pay less money, with the result that a man working for wages cannot support a moderate sized family, while at the same time his employer is storing up wealth, until, in numerous instances, they have so much they don't know what to do with it. When the worker goes to church he probably sees his employer in a front pew while the minister talks over the old threadbare sermon to the worker of "work hard, be honest, don't covet anything your master has, don't lie, don't steal, lay up treasures in heaven," and to get what comfort can be gotten out of the fact that it is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven.

When you tell the worker not to steal, he looks about him and sees nothing but well-dressed robbers, whose means of committing the robbery are not a shot-gun, but the mill, the mine, the railroad; and all done to the tune of Law and Order,—the robber's law, the robber's order.

When you tell him not to envy, he examines his condition and finds his

(Continued on page six.)

S. L. P. RATIFIES

**NOMINATION OF JAMES T. HUNTER
FOR MAYOR OF GREATER
NEW YORK.**

Candidate Makes Ringing Speech in Arlington Hall—Points Out Real Issue of Campaign—Daniel De Leon's Timely Remarks.

The Socialist Labor Party of Greater New York held an inspiring mass meeting on Wednesday, October 13 at Arlington Hall, East Eighth street, at which its candidates for the Mayoralty and for other offices of the city were endorsed. Dr. A. Levine was chairman of the meeting. Charles J. Mercer, of Bridgeport, Conn., was the first speaker, and made a talk which carried conviction home to his hearers. He called upon those present to organize industrially and politically and support the Socialist Labor Party. Mercer was given hearty applause as he closed.

Then James T. Hunter, the nominee of the party for Mayor was introduced. He received an ovation. Hunter at once pitched into his subject.

"I have been referred to," he said, "as the standard bearer of the S. L. P. I differ. The S. L. P. has no standard bearer within man. Its principles are its standard bearer. Men may come and men may go, but its principles will live on until the Social Revolution, and bring with them the freedom of mankind."

"I am proud that I belong to the organization that stands alone, absolutely alone, for the emancipation of mankind. This party is so different from the guttersnipes in the capitalist political arena, that the capitalist press feels it dangerous even to mention it. The workers might learn of its existence and principles, and that would never do! This capitalist blacklist is one of the proudest bars on the Party's scutcheon."

"Now about my candidacy. I am not eligible to the Mayoralty, by capitalist standards. The man who has to work for a living is considered a fool in this age, for the 'clever' man doesn't work—he works others. Therefore the S. L. P. candidate for Mayor is not eligible to guide the city."

Hunter went on to say that in his twenty-five years' work at his silversmith's trade, he had learned what THE issue before the workers was. It was whether they should have a say in the industries they toiled at.

"Politically," said Hunter, "I am free to criticize those who seek my vote. But how is it in the shop? Some years ago I happened to be one of the men who petitioned the bosses in my trade for a reduction of hours. And simply because we had the audacity, the impertinence, to suggest a reduction of hours of labor, the Silversmith's Company 'suggested' that the men who led that movement should not be allowed to work, that is, to live, in that industry."

"That is the issue. Shall the workers be permitted a voice and a vote in the control of the industries, or shall they be subject to the tyranny of their exploiters?" Hunter was greatly applauded.

Daniel De Leon, Editor of the Daily People was introduced, as the next speaker.

He said in part:

"The most valuable campaign literature that could be gotten up has been furnished to us by the government of Spain, when it shot to-day in the ditch of the Fortress of Montjuich, the intrepid Professor Francisco Ferrer, mainly for being an educator of Spain away from the political and so-called religious trammels that dragged that country down."

"What concern is it to us if Gaynor did or did not meet with the race-track gamblers for the abolition of a law that was distasteful to them? Suppose he did. I do not believe the working class lost by the repeal of the law or would have gained by its continuance. The working class has no money to gamble, for the same reason that it has no property to be taxed on. Gambling laws concern the ruling class only."

"What is it to the workers if Tammany makes juicy contracts with certain contractors? It is a case of swine rend swine. If the contractors were not so juicy for Tammany, more money would remain to go into the contractors' pockets. But wages would not rise by a single copper. Whether it is Tammany that profits or the contractors, the fight goes on over the heads of the working class."

"What if Barnard and the syndicate said to be behind him succeed in the subway schemes they have up their sleeves? It is all one to the worker. His wages are not affected thereby. He is no richer, and no poorer."

"But the affair at Montjuich, the assassination of Prof. Ferrer, a distinguished man whose vast knowledge and unblemished character led the whole of

educated Europe to appeal to the Spanish Crown for at least a commutation of his sentence,—that is of direct interest to labor."

"Suppose," De Leon proceeded to his point, "suppose we vote in such numbers that our candidate is elected. What is there to prevent his being counted out, or non-seated? Nothing whatever. Ferrer indulged in the vision that abstract education was enough. I shall not detract from the value of abstract education. It must precede any effective organization. But abstract education without a concrete purpose, is useless."

"If the people of Spain, a large majority of whom consider criminal the murder of Ferrer, were organized, that murder could not have taken place. The organization that we can and must strive to bring about is not the destructive one that works with weapons of war. That would have to be cast aside as soon as victorious, for Socialist victory means the end of war in the world. The organization that is demanded is the physical force that is not destructive, yet has as much power as the destructive. Composed of all divisions of labor, silversmiths and dentists as well as hod-carriers and bricklayers, that organization must be the integral union of labor, so that the means for society's living can be kept in operation during and after the moment of victory."

The meeting unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, The leading capitalist parties in this city, in the effort to perpetuate their rule upon the backs of Labor, have set up as candidates for Mayor a Trustee of the Philanthropic Pawnshop, Otto T. Barnard, and the so-called "radical" political judge Wm. J. Gaynor, with trains of similar capitalist politicians behind for the lesser offices;

Whereas, To these two has added himself the labor-exploiting, mind-debauching, yellow journalist Wm. R. Hearst, denounced two years ago by Ellihu Root in the name of the then President, Roosevelt, as an "unclean thing," thus making of the capitalist tickets presented to the workingman a case of confluent smallpox, in which no difference can be seen;

Whereas, Another beggar for "Votes," "Votes," the so-called Socialist party, has demonstrated itself a spineless confusion of bourgeois reformers, middle class interests and anti-proletarian ideals, which fused this very year in St. Louis with both the old capitalist parties, is now visibly falling apart of its own lack of unity and principle, and is unfit to be honored by any workingman with his ballot;

Whereas, From all quarters of the capitalist world, notably from France, Spain and Sweden, are to-day going up the sheet-lightnings of the Social Revolution which will make economic bondage a thing of the past, and in one capitalist stronghold, Spain, the already criminal and convicted master class has just stained its hands, in the blood of the intrepid Prof. Francisco Ferrer, whose only crime was the advocacy, against the iniquitous war in Africa, of the Anti-Militarist resolution adopted by the International Socialist Congress of Stuttgart in 1907, and his consequent outspoken propaganda of a revolution, declared by all progressive elements of the country to be "easy and necessary";

Whereas, There is in the world but one movement, the International Socialist Movement, and in this country but one party of Socialism, the Socialist Labor Party, that stands for progress and is imbued with the necessary soundness of principle, integrity of purpose and austerity of discipline to preach and organize the Proletarian Revolution; be it therefore

Resolved, That we workers of Greater New York and vicinity, in mass meeting assembled this 13th day of October, 1909, do hereby utter to the ruling class of Spain our denunciation of the assassination of Prof. Francisco Ferrer;

Resolved, That we recognize in the Socialist Labor Party the only Political Party which builds for the Socialist goal it aspires to by insisting on the necessity of the Industrial Economic organization, able to overthrow the Political State and assume the reins of government in the Industrial or Socialist Republic;

Resolved, That we rally to the support of the full S. L. P. city ticket, headed by James T. Hunter for Mayor; and be it also

Resolved, That we herewith, and now, pledge ourselves anew to buckle down to a hard, unrelenting and tireless battle against the forces of capitalism in the present campaign, in order by so much to advance the standard of Socialism and prepare the way for the inevitable establishment of the Socialist Republic.

When you have read this paper, pass it on to a friend.

FERRER SLAIN

**SPANISH CLERICO GOVERNMENT
MURDERS MODERN EDUCATOR.**

DIES WITHOUT FLINCHING

Europe Horrified at Dastardly Deed of Monarchical and Clerical Reaction—Widespread Working Class Demonstrations Denouncing the Assassination.

Barcelona, October 13.—Prof. Francisco Ferrer, the Spanish educator and radical, was shot to-day. The execution was carried out at the fortress of Montjuich, where the prisoner had been confined since his condemnation, as the inciter of the Barcelona "riots" of last Summer, by court-martial. He faced the firing squad without flinching, and fell dead at the first volley.

Ferrer, except for a momentary expression of emotion immediately preceding his death, retained his composure to the last. His attorney, M. Galearra, who had defended the prisoner so loyally as to bring about his own arrest for "improperly" addressing the court, had secured permission for a brief talk with the Revolutionist before the latter was led to the ditch where he was to die. To his attorney Ferrer spoke feelingly of the work for which he had sacrificed his life, and of the future of his daughter, whose brave attempt to save his life touched the father more deeply apparently, than any other incident of his trial and conviction.

On Ferrer's arrest his family was left dependent upon this daughter, who at once secured employment in a biscuit factory. When it was known that her father had been sentenced to death the daughter made a personal appeal to King Alfonso, calling upon him in the name of his known generosity and chivalry to spare her father's life. When these facts were related by Galearra, Ferrer broke down. It was but for a moment, and presently he was himself again.

Ferrer declined to receive the last sacraments, and turned away from the two priests of the Order of Peace and Charity who had been sent by the prison authorities to offer him the last rites of the church.

When the hour of his execution arrived he walked bravely through the prison yard to the ditch in the shadow of the encircling wall. Without a quiver he faced the twelve infantrymen who, at the word of command, fired a single shot. Ferrer refused to kneel and, standing erect as the rifles were turned upon him, exclaimed:

"Aim straight. Long live the Modern Schools!"

When the report of the volley had died away Ferrer was dead upon the ground.

London, October 14.—The assassination of Ferrer is denounced in strong terms by the Liberal morning newspapers.

Even the Conservative papers declare that Ferrer ought to have been tried by the ordinary process of law. Fears are expressed that the affair will lead to grave internal troubles for Spain.

Rome, October 14.—By the direction of Mayor Nathan a black-edged manifesto was posted up to day declaring that Rome mourned with the whole civilized world over the death of Ferrer and protested against the barbarous deed.

A general strike to begin within twenty-four hours has been proclaimed at Rome, Florence and Genoa.

Madrid, Spain, October 15.—El Pais, a Republican organ, says that the contrast between the emotion expressed abroad and the tranquillity at home is explained by the lack of liberty in Spain. It lays the blame of the situation upon the government and Clericals.

The Liberal says: "Parliament must vindicate the desire of the people to arrest the movement of retrogression which is annihilating them."

The Herald to-day says that the present government has caused the world to point the finger of shame at Spain, and exhorts the Liberals of all shades of opinion to rise "against a government which treats as anarchists those who do not kneel before the clerical spectre."

London, October 16.—The high tension of public feeling caused by the assassination of Prof. Ferrer continues unabated. Uprisings seem imminent in many parts of Europe to-day. Everywhere the cry is heard: "Down with clericalism and the aristocracy!"

Most of the European papers denounce the execution of Ferrer, and declare that his assassination may lead to a serious and revolutionary menace to that part of the world. King Alfonso and his Cabinet are unmercifully criticised for their utter lack of heed to the protests of the entire world against the execution.

Madrid, October 16.—The republican

Deputies to-day asked permission of the authorities to hold a public meeting in protest against the execution of Ferrer.

The opening of the Spanish Cortes yesterday was a noisy event, and at one time it seemed that a fight between rival Deputies was inevitable, owing to the rowdiness of the Conservatives, but actual hostilities did not take place.

A DEATH SONG.

By William Morris.

What cometh here from west to east a-wending?

And who are these, the marchers stern and slow?

We bear the message: that the rich are sending

Aback to those who bade them wake and know.

Not one, not one, nor thousands must they slay,

But one and all if they would dusk the day.

We asked them for a life of toilsome earning,

They bade us bide their leisure for our bread,

We craved to speak to tell our woeful learning:

We come back speechless, bearing back our dead.

Not one, not one, nor thousands must they slay,

But one and all if they would dusk the day.

They will not learn; they have no ears to hearken.

They turn their faces from the eyes of fate;

Their gay-lit halls shut out the skies that darken,

But, lo! this dead man knocking at the gate.

Not one, not one, nor thousands must they slay,

But one and all if they would dusk the day.

Here lies the sign that we shall break our prison;

Amidst the storm he won a prisoner's rest;

But in the cloudy dawn the sun arisen

Brings us our day of work to win the best.

Not one, not one, nor thousands must they slay,

But one and all if they would dusk the day.

THE S. L. P. WORK

The Propaganda — keep it going.

Socialism, nothing but Socialism.

One new reader brought to the Party press is worth more than having "talked" to a dozen men.

Against the whole forces of Capitalism there is but one party arrayed — the S. L. P.

The so-called Socialist party is a bed-fellow of the craft unions, who in turn are bedfellows of the capitalists in the Civic Federation boudoir.

But there is a more direct connection between the so-called Socialist party and the capitalist class,—it fuses with the parties of capitalism — did so this year in St. Louis.

Our fight then is against the field. Misrepresentation and anathema will be hurled against us. That does not daunt us. We are the S. L. P. We fight on.

Our movement should be more widely known. Let us make a united effort to spread the light. The greater the opposition the greater should be our determination to make the cause prevail.

Something concrete? — Well, here is one thing that can be done. Every comrade, and friend of the party, can gain one new reader for the party press. And it can be done this week.

Now is the accepted time.

"There are hearts that never falter in the battle for the right. There are ranks that never alter, watching through the darkest night. And the agony of sharing in the fiercest of the strife. Only gives a nobler daring, only makes a nobler life."

A spurt until election and then down to steady systematic work.

People in general are more likely to be interested during the campaign than at other times. Two weeks from to-day is election. Much can be done in two weeks — not to influence votes but to spread the propaganda.

Socialism! It already moves the old world. Let us make its power felt here by spreading its principles more energetically.

One new reader from YOU this week:

Don't forget it

FRANCISCO FERRER AND HIS WORK

BARCELONA PROFESSOR INAUGURATED MODERN SCHOOLS IN SPAIN WHICH, DESTROYING THE INFLUENCE OF THE CATHOLIC POLITICAL HIERARCHY, AROUSED ITS IRE—WAS MURDERED BY CATHOLIC CHURCH-STATE MACHINE.

By Louis C. Fraina.

The clerico-capitalist government of Spain, reactionary, brutal, inheriting the traditions and ferocity of the Inquisition, has capped the climax of its persecution of Prof. Francisco Ferrer by an act that is as cowardly as it is dastardly and ferocious, albeit in perfect harmony with the policy of the Plunderbund of Spain. The noble-minded pedagogic-reformer has been shot, assassinated.

The activity of Francisco Ferrer had long been a thorn in the flank of the ruling class of Spain. His efforts to enlighten the working class were resented; so that, when he founded, in 1901, the Escuela Moderna (Modern School) at Barcelona, the clericals and all the other reactionary elements were immediately up in arms against the project. Efforts were made to destroy the educational movement inaugurated by Ferrer, and he himself gotten rid of. No opportunity of doing this, however, presented itself until the bomb outrages of 1906 occurred, when an attempt was made to assassinate the King and Queen of Spain. Ferrer was immediately arrested, charged with complicity in the plot. The true reason of this act was disclosed when the government made an attempt, following the incarceration of Ferrer, to suppress all educational movements of a liberal and rationalist nature, it even going so far as to seize funds intended for the Modern School of Barcelona.

No formal statement of a charge was made against Ferrer, and not a shred of evidence produced to prove his connection with the attempted assassination of the royal couple. Yet in spite of this, he was kept in prison for thirteen months.

The liberal influence emanating from Ferrer's rationalist schools immediately started an agitation for his release. The liberal and radical press of Europe also espoused the cause of the wrongfully imprisoned pedagogic, and a storm of indignation swept over the continent. A number of demonstrations protesting against the atrocious act were held. Noted scientists, such as Lombroso and Sergi; Socialists, Liberals, reformers, all joined in giving expression to the horror felt by the universal civilized conscience at the nefarious crime of the Spanish government. The universities of Europe sent a delegation of protest to the governmental authorities, to intercede in behalf of the great scholar. And so widespread was this flame of protest that the clerico-capitalist government of Spain was forced to bring Ferrer to trial. Despite the forgeries that were sprung upon the court, the government prosecutor utterly failed to make a case, and the noted educator was acquitted of all the charges levelled against him.

Even in the prison of Modelo, wherein he was incarcerated, Ferrer continued

his writings, among which is found the following: "All the world knows I will be acquitted except the Chief Justice Becerra del Toro. It is laughable. Think of such a question as this: 'Who will be the victor, Truth of Becerra del Toro and his Jesuits?'" The sentiment thus expressed is correct. Nothing can stamp out the movement for human emancipation, for which Ferrer, in his own particular line, was a staunch fighter. It but gains new strength from its defeats; the blood of its martyrs but invigorates it, giving it new strength and enthusiasm until the final day of triumph shall have been reached.

Acquitted, Ferrer at once set to work continuing the carrying-out of his plans for the rationalist education of the youth of Spain. He founded new schools, established pedagogic reviews in French and Italian, as well as Spanish, and published a constant supply of books, educational and scientific. He sought to educate the people out of age-long ignorance and superstitions by making them acquainted with the radiant world of modern science and thought. It is for this reason that the clericals hated him with a bitter and undying hatred; and why the efforts to destroy him have been crowned with success. To shoot a man for having sought to EDUCATE the people—what a comment upon Capitalistic society!

The conditions in the Spanish schools, to the betterment of which, by the establishment of sanitary and modern institutions, the efforts of Ferrer were directed, were terrible in the extreme. They have been thus described by William Heaford:

"This journal (La Escuela Española) shows the dreadful condition under which the schools of Spain found themselves under the clerical regime. It appears that there were in Spain during the month of July, 1907, 24,000 government schools, all of which were in a shocking condition, 'without light or ventilation,'—the abodes of death, ignorance and poor education."

"Each year there are fifty thousand children who die of maladies contracted in these schools. Two hundred and fifty thousand come out of these schools broken in health. Besides this there are 480,000 children running the streets without any instruction whatever, given up to habits which make for their mental and moral deterioration. Thirty thousand blind children, 37,000 deaf mutes, 67,000 children afflicted with mental disorders, and 45,000 delinquents are absolutely without any provision of any kind for their care or maintenance."

"Add to this that the instructors are so ill paid that they often have to eke out their meagre salaries by outside work, and the fact that there are in Spain ten million illiterates and 50,000 conscripts who enter the army every year unable to read and write, and you have the picture of what clericalism has done for the schools of Spain. There are only sixty institutes and ten universities in the whole country, and, as in the case of the common schools, the hygienic conditions of these schools are

simply frightful. The contemplation of this sordid condition of education in Spain fixed the purpose of Ferrer to found the Modern School, as an example to a government at once negligent, ignorant and superstitious."

But tyranny ever needs an ignorant people to flourish upon; hence the efforts of the Spanish government to stamp out the new movement.

The movement inaugurated by Ferrer in 1901, by the founding of the Modern School of Barcelona, was slowly but steadily crowned with success, in spite of the opposition of the clerico-capitalist reaction. In the fourth year of its existence forty schools had copied the manuals and methods of the new school; in 1906 their number had increased to over sixty; and at the present time they number over one hundred. The success of the new movement exasperated the government, and it once more determined to make an effort to stamp out the last vestige of it. Under cover of a law ostensibly directed against terrorism, but really intended as a weapon with which to suppress the educational movement, the Spanish government, headed by Maura, concocted a scheme whereby to suppress the liberal and educational movement. Several explosions of bombs took place in Barcelona, and there is certain proof that these outrages were the work of thugs in the employ of the clericals. This was seized upon as a pretext; and under the mask of guarding the public safety, the government delegated exceptional powers to the local authorities; wholesale arrests followed; the right to trial was abolished, and a desperate effort made to suppress the rationalist educational movement, by charging its adherents with complicity in the bomb-explosions.

The whole scheme, however, turned out a failure, as no pretext could be found to imprison Ferrer, bring him to trial and summarily punish him.

The long-sought for opportunity to assassinate Ferrer arrived when the revolutionary general strike recently occurred in Barcelona. Ferrer was immediately arrested in a little village near Barcelona, and charged with being responsible for the revolutionary outbreak; and that, furthermore, he was an Anarchist, had incited the bomb-outrages that took place in Barcelona during the progress of the general strike. With him were arrested the whole personnel of the Modern School; the professors, their wives, sons and daughters. The schools were closed; the series of books issued from the press of the Modern School seized, and the plant and machinery destroyed.

It would have been no disgrace for Ferrer to have been connected with the general strike, a spontaneous and mighty protest from the working class against the barbarous and iniquitous war in Morocco—a war whose only purpose was to enrich the capitalists of Spain, by cementing their hold upon the stolen mines of Melilla with the blood of the

(Continued on page 6.)

Propaganda Pamphlets

The following propaganda pamphlets are all five cents a copy. We allow twenty per cent. discount on orders of a dollar or more.

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THE MYSTERIES OF THE PEOPLE
OR
HISTORY OF A PROLETARIAN FAMILY ACROSS THE AGES

A FASCINATING work, thrilling as fiction, yet embracing a comprehensive history of the oppressing and oppressed classes from the commencement of the present era.

Eugene Sue wrote a romance which seems to have disappeared in a curious fashion, called "Les Mystères du Peuple." It is the story of a Gallic family through the ages, told in successive episodes, and so far as we have been able to read it, is as fully as interesting as "The Wandering Jew" or "The Mysteries of Paris." The French edition is pretty hard to find, and only parts have been translated into English. We don't know the reason. One medieval episode, telling of the struggle of the communes for freedom is now translated by Mr. Daniel De Leon, under the title, "The Pilgrim's Shell" (New York Labor News Co.). We trust the success of his effort may be such as to lead him to translate the rest of the romance. It will be the first time the feat has been done in English.—N. Y. Sun.

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NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,
28 City Hall Place, New York

THE WAGES SYSTEM

UNDER IT LABOR IS EXPLOITED AND IMPOVERISHED AND NOBLE IDEALS AND WORKS ARE CRUSHED.

The one object of production being production for profit, the capitalist of course buys the labor force which the needy worker is driven to sell at the lowest possible price in wages. This price, it is now agreed, corresponds on the average to the social needs represented by the standard of life in the class to which the seller of the labor force belongs. At times the wages may, and do, fall far below this level of necessary subsistence, at other times combination among the workers, or a period of exceptionally prosperous trade, may temporarily raise them above this level. But the tendency is always as stated; nor does the existence of an aristocracy of labor modify the truth of the proposition.

But when the capitalist, whether a farmer or a factory-lord, has bought the destitute worker's labor-force on the market, he does so with the intention of applying it to the growing of his crops, or to the manufacture of the raw materials which he has purchased at their market value. Labor-force embodied in commodities, the cost of production or re-production, that is, of articles reckoned useful in the social conditions of the time, is the basis and measure of their average exchange-value when brought forward for exchange. In the first two or three hours of the day's work, however, the laboring class whose labor-force is thus purchased, refund to the employing class the full value of the wages which they receive in return for the whole day's work. But the entire product of the day's work, or the week's work, or the month's work, or the year's work, is at the control of the capitalist, who thus appropriates two-thirds or three-quarters of the laborers' work without paying for it.

In the factory, that is to say, and to an ever-increasing degree on the farm, the laborers work as a portion of an association; their labor is socialized in the highest degree. But both their products and the exchange of their products are at the disposal of individuals who compete with one another for gain above, as the workers compete against one another for bare subsistence below.

Here then are the two main features of our modern system of production for profit. First: The laborers on the average replace the value of their wages for the capitalist class in the first few hours of their day's work; the exchange-value of the goods produced in the remaining hours of the day's work constitutes so much embodied labor which is unpaid; and this unpaid labor so embodied in articles of utility, the capitalist class, the factory owners, the farmers, the bankers, the brokers, the shopkeepers, and their hangers-on, the landlords, divide among themselves in the shape of profits, interests, discounts, commissions, rent, etc. Second: The other feature is the antagonism between the socialized method of production and the individualized system of exchange. This brings about unmitigated anarchy in the shape of a world-wide crisis every ten years, which throws laborers out of work when they are as anxious to toil for subsistence as ever they were; and piles up quantities of goods which these very laborers are eager to buy, but which owing to the crisis they cannot earn the means of purchasing, because the capitalist class will not employ them unless a profit is to be made, and this profit is rendered impossible by the very glut of the goods.

The introduction of fresh machines is similarly against the workers, tending as it does to increased uncertainty of employment and to reduce skilled workers to a lower class. Thus the tendency is to produce not merely a destitute proletariat forced to remain, as a class, wage-slaves to their masters, body-slaves to the machine, their life long; but also a fringe of labor employed at scant wages in "good times"; thrown into pauperism and starvation in bad.

TO OUTPOSTERS

And All Others Interested in the Spread of Socialism.

A reader of the Weekly People in a little California town wrote in the other day to say that the paper had not reached him. "Be sure and send the missing copy," he wrote, "for I pass it on to three others to read, so that when it does not come there are four of us disappointed."

It so happens that the person writing the sole subscriber in that town, though it might be claimed that we have a readers there, but that is not the point. It is all well enough to pass the paper along in order to interest people; but when they are sufficiently interested, so as to "miss the paper" when fails to reach them, then we say it is they should be asked to subscribe.

Hence freedom of contract between those who have no means of production, and those who have a monopoly of them, simply involves the most terrible economic tyranny the world has yet seen: the surplus value provided under this illusory freedom out of unpaid labor enables the idle classes and their dependents to live in luxury at the expense of persistent overwork and misery for the producers themselves.

Thus individual exchange uncontrolled by thought of collective advantage brings about fearful anarchy in every direction, which is a satire indeed upon the middle class cuckoo cry of "order, order."

Children are ill-nurtured and underfed, women are worked to within a few hours of pregnancy, the conditions of existence for the mass of the people are such that health, happiness, and morality are impossible, and still the capitalist class and their champions, the political economists, tell us that such is the inevitable outcome of our mock civilization. Nor is there any real standard of honor among the competitors for wealth themselves. Having robbed the laborers wholesale of their labor, they proceed to rob one another by underselling, adulteration and fraud. As a general result of the system mere pecuniary relations are paramount. How to make money is the be-all and end-all of this ruinous system of competitive production for profit. Love, honor, ability, beauty, all are in the market—going, going, gone! knocked down to the highest bidder.

Art! That necessarily fades under such conditions; and machine-work, literally and figuratively, is the product of the time. This has been gradually brought about through the operation of the economical forms whose development has been briefly traced. Throughout the eighteenth century the idea that the making of goods is the end and aim of manufacture still struggled, with ever-increasing feebleness, against the real view of capitalism, that manufacture has no essential aim save profit for the capitalist class, and mere occupation for the workman, occupation—that is, daily leisureless labor with no pretence to attractiveness in it, rewarded by a livelihood whose standard is forced down by competition to the lowest point which will be endured without active discontent.

This view is accepted as a matter past discussion by the fully-developed capitalism of the nineteenth century, which has in its turn supplanted the workshop, with its groups of workmen each skilled in a narrow round of labor, by the factory with its machines tended by women and children or by a mere laborer of whom neither skill nor intelligence is necessarily required. This system, with its unavoidable consequences that the greater and (commercially) more important part of the wares it produces are made for the consumption of poor and degraded people without leisure or taste wherewith to discern beauty, without money or labor to pay for excellence of workmanship—this system makes labor so repulsive and burdensome that art, in the long run, is impossible under it. Instead of the pleasant, intellectual, fruitful labor of the Middle Ages, we have the barren, hideous drudgery of the factory and the cotton mill. While it lasts all the ordinary surroundings of life must of necessity be ugly and brutal and what of art is left for a time, depending as it does, not on its own life but on the memory of past days of glory and beauty, must be produced by men of exceptional gifts, living isolated amidst the ugliness and brutality of their own time and protesting against the spirit of their own age. Thus the capitalist system threatens to dry up the very springs of all art, that is, of the external beauty of life, and to reduce the world to a state of barbarism.—Summary of the Principles of Socialism.

and thus help support that which interests them.

Our mail list contains the names of many isolated readers who ought to be able to help the movement by pushing its propaganda, instead of sitting contented in their isolation. It matters not how conditions may be, in such places, they can't lack the necessary number of men to set up at least a flag-station, from which as a center education—slow but steady, systematic and thorough—may be spread, and thus gradually draw to itself increased numbers.

We would urge upon ALL of our readers that they lend a hand in spreading the knowledge of Socialism. It is not anything impossible that we ask—it is just this, that you send us one new reader. Make up your minds to do it and the rest will be easy. Do it now.

MASSACHUSETTS

Address to Voters by the Socialist Labor Party of That State.

Again the time has come to cast your vote at the State elections. And again, as on previous occasions, you are called upon by various political parties to register your choice on behalf of the candidates representing such parties.

At no time in the history of American political institutions has it been more necessary than at present for the working class, not alone of Massachusetts, but of the entire country, to arouse and carefully consider their miserable condition. It must consider these as a class and attempt, at least, to attack the evil at the root.

It is a significant fact that as the election approaches we find the masses of this country in a state of apathy seldom before witnessed. This apathy exists despite the fact that from the press, pulpit and political platform, a constant stream of information, concerning the ills and suffering of the working class, reaches the ears of all. But the information is looked upon by the workers with an air of indifference and a sense of helplessness, which is due to the fact that they are in a divided and unorganized state upon both the political and industrial field.

The apathy on the part of the workers to-day is not to be wondered at when we consider that after worshipping different political idols and issues they find that all their efforts have been expended in vain and they are worse off than before. As long as the workers shall continue their agitation in support of questions such as tariff, income or inheritance taxes, national or municipal ownership reforms, or prohibition, and leave the causes of all evils untouched—the private ownership of the tools of production, which spells robbery at the work shops—so long will they remain in their misery and continued apathy and indifference. This is a condition into which reformers of all shades must eventually and inevitably land. It is the result of tinkering with a social order which, like a building rotten with age, is only fit to be torn down.

The reformer, in his attempt to reform or repair, meets with defeat. The result he obtains can be likened to the results obtained by the application of a mustard plaster to a wooden leg.

Despite even the seeming of unity on the part of a number of workers in the last national campaign, the leading representative of Capitalism was triumphantly elected, with an immense majority.

On the industrial field strikes are invariably defeated, and conditions have become so bad that even the unorganized are compelled to go on strike, as for instance the workers at the Pressed Steel Car Company's plant at McKees Rocks, Pennsylvania. These conditions were proven to be so bad, that no workers any where in the world, not even in darkest Russia, were compelled to work under like conditions.

Illustrations could plentifully be given, fellow workers, but the Socialist Labor Party asks you: What are you going to do about it? Are you going to remain idle while these conditions exist, or are you going to act in keeping with that revolutionary element of your class which down through the ages has been the lever of progress?

The Socialist Labor Party has no reform to offer you. We maintain that the present social order has outlived its usefulness, and like the old worn-out shoe, must not, as reformers attempt to do, be patched up, but it must be discarded. This implies organization, and this in turn implies education.

The Socialist Labor Party, the vanguard of the American Labor Movement, calls upon the workers of this State to join us in this campaign and present our immediate and only demand, the unconditional surrender of the capitalist class. We call upon the workers to organize with that aim and object in view and to organize on the political as well as on the industrial field. On the political field to hasten the inevitable destruction of capitalism, and on the industrial field to rear and construct the foundation of the Socialist Industrial Republic.

Vote the ticket of the Socialist Labor Party.

AGE OF REASON.

By Thomas Paine.

The book that for a hundred years the preachers have been vainly trying to answer.

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CHILD SLAVES OF AUSTRALIA

LONG HOURS OF TOIL IN "WORKINGMEN'S PARADISE" KEEP THE YOUNG FROM LESSONS.

Information as to the excessive toll of the farmers' children in New South Wales, Australia, once more tears a hole in the claims that the Antipodes are the land of the workingmen's paradise. The facts just made known show that little children are kept from receiving a proper education because their help is needed to keep the family afloat just the same as child labor happens in the United States.

Some months ago inquiries instituted by the Teachers' Association into the question of child labor in country districts, revealed such astonishing conditions that the public were glad to seize the suggested explanation, that teachers had taken isolated cases as typical.

The whole question is re-opened in the school inspectors' reports just made available. These officers, traveling as they do at all hours, through the length and breadth of the district, and specially trained to habits of observance and deduction are able to speak with authority on a question so intimately associated with child life.

The Reports.

Senior Inspector Beavis, in charge of the Bathurst district, says:

"Even when children are sent to school the statutory number of days, it often happens that they arrive late and weary, and ask to leave early. On asking one teacher the cause of this, he suggested that I should inquire of the children themselves as to how their out-of-school hours were occupied. Twelve boys were present. Questioning five of these who arrived at 11 o'clock, I was told that after leaving school and walking from half a mile to two miles home, they carry round and set numerous rabbit traps, involving a further tramp of from one to two miles. After tea they visit and re-set, if necessary, these traps, once or twice before going to bed, about 9 p.m. Next morning they rise early make another round to the traps, collect and gut all rabbits caught, and return home for breakfast. This over, they wait at the roadside with the rabbits until the collector's cart comes along, and are then free to come to school, which they seldom reach until after ten o'clock, already jaded. Other teachers inform me that similar conditions prevail in their localities."

Inspector Kennedy (Taree district) reports:—"There can be no doubt that the children of the majority of the dairy farmers of this and other dairy districts are greatly overworked. What with milking and separating, and feeding cows, pigs, and calves, both before and after school, walking to and from school, school work, home exercises, and the thousand-and-one little odds and ends which usually fall to the lot of a boy (and sometimes of a girl) on a mixed farm, there is very little time for taking and special delight in the 'joys of childhood.'"

Illustrative of the monotonous life lived by some of these children, the same inspector quotes a composition exercise, written by an intelligent lad of thirteen, on "How I Spent the King's Birthday:"

"Sir,—You asked me to tell you how I spent the King's Birthday. Well, my father called me to get the cows in at

4 a.m. I got up and drove them in. They were up at the far end of the paddock. I milked nine. Then I pumped water for the cows, and gave them some feed while my brother got the horses ready to deliver the milk round the town. We drove in and delivered the milk, and got home at half past 7. I cut the feed for the cows, and pumped some more water, then had breakfast. After breakfast I turned the separator, and then helped to feed the pigs and calves. We pumped more water for the cows, and gave them more feed. Then it was dinner time, after which we cut some lucerne, and then got the cows in to milk. Then we delivered the milk round the town, and came home and fed the cows, fed the pigs and calves, separated, pumped the trough full for the night, and gave the cows a good feed of lucerne. Then I had tea and went to bed. That's all."

It may safely be inferred that the granting of a "holiday" to celebrate the King's Birthday will produce no marked feeling of loyalty in the breast of this lad.

Inspector McCoy (Lismore district) evidently believing that figures cannot lie, quotes some striking statistics:—"Inquiries made at 38 schools, covering 495 families in dairying centres, disclose the following facts. Of 1,181 children attending these schools 556, or 50 per cent., are regularly engaged in the milking yard and in tending pigs and calves, both before and after school. The large majority of these workers are from 10 to 15 years of age, a small number are 8 and 9, but there are practically none under the age of 8 years. It is said that they milk 8,965 cows daily, or an average of 15.8—i.e., 8 before school and 8 after. Many are said to milk from 20 to 24 daily, while isolated cases do 28 to 30 cows. As an ordinary lad can milk but 6 per hour, it would seem that the majority of these children do 3 hours work or less per day, whilst many 4 and a few 5 hours. The feeding of calves and pigs is usually attended to by children who milk fewer cows. The usual hours of rising are 5 a.m. in summer, and 6 a.m. in winter, and of retiring, 8 or 9 p.m. In a few cases the children are reported to rise regularly at 4 and 4.30 a.m., but I think the vagaries of country clocks account for most of them. It is a recognized fact amongst dairy farmers that it is bad to disturb cows before daylight."

The last sentence is striking. Nothing is said about the bad effects of children rising before daylight, even if it were not "bad for the cow!"

Inspector Finney (Tamworth) reports "that there are instances in the district where justice is not done to the child nature through the unique demands upon the children's powers by parents engaged in the dairying industry."

Inspector Smith (Tamworth) says that "broadly speaking it is true, beyond doubt that the attendance of children is less regular and especially less punctual in dairying localities than in any other. The statement will be vehemently disputed in the localities concerned, but it is nevertheless quite true."

A VALUABLE DOCUMENT.

To comrades who keep a file of the documents issued by the Party we would announce that a few spare copies of the S. L. P. Report to the International Socialist Congress, Stuttgart, neatly printed and bound, may be had for 25 cents each.

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'SOCIALIST' BUDGET

Lloyd-George's Measures Simply an Assault Upon Lordly Prerogative, but Wanting in Socialism.

At the present time, while the English House of Lords and others are denouncing the budget of David Lloyd-George as "Socialist," it may be just as well to call attention to the fact that Socialists are not in the least concerned in agitating for the budget in question, and that they do not regard Lloyd-George's proposals at all as Socialist. What is really behind the move of the Upper House in the denunciations emanating therefrom is the old trick of frightening the opposition by shouting "Socialism," a trick which has before been pulled off by ruling governmental cliques, and is still being resorted to.

In his Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte, Karl Marx neatly describes this manoeuvre of the ruling powers. Says he:

"All classes and parties joined hands in the June days in a 'PARTY OF ORDER' against the class of the proletariat, which was designated as the 'PARTY OF ANARCHY,' of Socialism, of Communism. They claimed to have 'saved' society against the 'enemies of society.' They gave out the slogans of the old social order—'Property, Family, Religion, Order'—as the pass words for their army, and cried out to the counter-revolutionary crusaders: 'In this sign thou wilt conquer!' From that moment on, so soon as any of the numerous parties, which had marshalled themselves under this sign against the June insurgents, tries, in turn, to take the revolutionary field in the interests of his own class, it goes down in its turn before the cry: 'Property, Family, Religion, Order.'"

"Thus it happens that 'society is saved' as often as the circle of its ruling class is narrowed, as often as a more exclusive interest asserts itself over the general. Every demand for the most simple bourgeois financial reform, for the most commonplace republicanism, for the flattest democracy, is forthwith punished as an 'assault upon society,' and is branded as 'Socialism.'"

"Finally the High Priests of 'Religion and Order' themselves are kicked off their tripods; are fetched out of their beds in the dark, hurried into patrol wagons, thrust into jail or sent into exile; their temple is razed to the ground, their mouths are sealed, their pen is broken, their law is torn to pieces in the name of Religion, of Family, of Property, and of Order. Bourgeois, fanatic on the point of 'Order,' are shot down on their own balconies by drunken soldiers, forfeit their family property, and their houses are bombarded for pastime—all in the name of Property, of Family, of Religion, and of Order."

By the flood of light which Marx thus casts upon the Paris Revolution of 1848, we are enabled to judge the antics and mouthings of present day reigning powers.

It will profit anyone to secure a copy of Marx' sketch of the Eighteenth Brumaire from the New York Labor News Company.

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In 1896	30,591
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In 1904	34,171
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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1909.

Let those flatter who fear.

—JEFFERSON.

THE ASSASSINATION OF FERRER.

Him whom the gods would destroy
they first make blind.

The Spanish monarchy—tottering to
its fall, and its mantle the last royal
ermine behind which, crouching for
refuge, cowers to-day the bloodstained
L'Infante whom Voltaire's shafts drove
from cover—shot itself to death yester-
day in the castle of Montjuich.

Francisco Ferrer was no Anarchist.
Ferrer grasped the necessity of organiza-
tion and of the leadership that organiza-
tion implies—no anarchy in such a
man's head. As a consequence, none bet-
ter than Ferrer realized the folly, if not
criminality, of individual acts of violence
as the means of mass-emancipation—no
murder in such a man's heart.

Francisco Ferrer strove for the over-
throw of a governmental system that
unbrained his countrymen, that unspined
their backs, and reduced them to Loyola's
ideal, "living corpses."

The lofty aim was pursued by the light
and along the path of science. Ferrer
became a center from which radiated sys-
tematic EDUCATION. The fame of the
man's devotion to educational work leaped
the boundaries of his own country and
became European.

Too able a man for merely abstract
educational activity, Ferrer took an ac-
tive part in the palpitating issues of the
day. The doubly iniquitous war against
Morocco—a war in which commercial rap-
ine filled its sails with the breath of
bigotry—aroused the indignation of the
man. The Anti-Militarist Resolution
promulgated by the International Social-
ist Congress of Stuttgart became the gal-
lery cry of all honorable and enlight-
ened elements in Spain. Too clear sighted
a man to be mystified, Ferrer was not
deceived by Politics in ambush behind
the trappings of Religion. Upon the un-
hallowed trinity of Crown, Crosier and
Capital he turned the flashlights of his
knowledge. It was a grapple between
the Beast of Property and Man. At first,
the Beast displayed ferocity only. The
revolt against War was butchered whole-
sale. And then the butchery was to be
conducted under the guise of legality, of
formal trial.

Even if Francisco Ferrer were indeed
an Anarchist, his "trial" would have dis-
graced a Court of naked, feathered and
painted Apaches. The human conscience
revolts against the added infamy of such
a trial preparatory for the crowning fel-
ony of the assassination.

Even distant Russia released Gorky
from prison upon the demand of cultured
Europe. The assassination of Francisco
Ferrer, over the protest and demand of
enlightened Europe for at least a com-
mutation of sentence—that deed, perpetrated
in Western Europe, is a desper-
ado's deed of blind desperation.

Truth forever on the scaffold?

Wrong forever on the throne?

Nevermore!

Francisco Ferrer's scaffold sways the
future—the near, the immediate future.

DOWN GOES THE REGISTRATION.

While the political arithmeticians in
this city are, with faces more or less
glum, trying to figure out where the
phenomenal decrease in the registra-
tion is heaviest, and are trying there-
by to ascertain the effect thereof upon
their several candidates, the Socialist
Labor Party not only looks on uncon-
cerned; it feels delighted at the mani-
festation.

Indeed, a decline in Manhattan and
the Bronx and Brooklyn in one year
of 40,541 registered voters, and of 12,369
since the previous Mayoralty election,

is no mean manifestation.

While Republican, Democratic and
bogus Socialist party politicians are
loudly using the language of mock-
auctioneers, each set calling upon the
voters to support IT—the voters of
Manhattan, the Bronx and Brooklyn to
the number of 12,369, compared with
those who rushed to the hustings four
years ago, have turned their backs upon
the criers and are saying: "Fudge!"

While Democratic, Republican and
bogus Socialist party spell-binders are
yelling themselves hoarse, each set ur-
ging the voters to take a pity upon the
poor workers, and to elect IT—from
the throats of at least 40,541 voters,
compared with last year, the thunder-
ing response is: "Go hang!"

While Republican, Democratic and
bogus Socialist party politicians are,
separately and jointly, rattling the pure
and simple political rattle, and jointly
and separately, are filling the air with
mystifying vapors concerning "the
change of political personnel"—by the
tens of thousands the voters have clapped
their hands to their noses and said:
"Pshaw!"

And well they may!

What have they to preserve by keep-
ing the Democratic administration in
power, except the burden of keeping
these politicians in silk hats, brown-
stone fronts and whiskey?

What have they to gain by changing
the Democratic regime of this city into
a Republican or Hearstian? The na-
tional and Hearst-aided Republican
regime is sufficiently hunger-laden to
satisfy any pawnshop keeper, or his
decoy-ducks.

What good will it do them to troop
into the bogus Socialist party? They
will not there have even the consol-
ation of carrying a victorious candidate
on their shoulders—the only consol-
ation of political camp-followers and
dupes.

Well may these tens of thousands of
voters cry "Fudge!", "Go hang!" and
"Pshaw!"

Of course, neither "Fudge!" nor "Go
hang!", nor "Pshaw!" will construct.
Yet are they beginnings. More and
more disillusioned, more and more
schooled by experience, increasing
numbers of voters are dropping the su-
perstition of pure and simple ballotism.
True enough, some may swing to the
opposite and equally crazy extreme of
pure and simple bombism. Yet the
bulk, once loose from their old moor-
ings, are bound to settle down and
crystallize around the unflinching ban-
ner of the S. L. P., the banner that
intelligently calls for the Social Revolu-
tion by the unification of all useful
labor, or services, on the political as
well as upon the economic field, to the
end of capturing the Political State,
and immediately abolish it by substi-
tuting the Industrial Government.

MR. McLAUGHLIN'S BRASS.

Cool as a cucumber Mr. George Mc-
Laughlin, Secretary of the State Commis-
sion of Prisons, embodies in his report
a criticism of the law authorizing the
commitment of an employer on a wage
earner's execution; and he condemns the
law indignantly as "a relic of old bar-
barous practice to imprison for debt."

Imprisonment for debt can not be con-
demned too severely. It is stupid, be-
sides; barbarous; barbarous, besides
stupid.

Typical enough of capitalism is such
a manifestation of barbarous stupidity
as one of the accompaniments of the
birth of "godly capitalism." The greed
for property bred in the creditor the no-
tion of ownership in his debtor, whom,
if the same could not meet his obligations,
the creditor locked up—if he did not
quarter. The barbarity of the notion
need not be dilated upon; neither should
it require space to expose its stupidity:
a debtor's opportunity to pay is not im-
proved by depriving him of the opportu-
nity to make money. Nevertheless, stupid
and barbarous as the practice was, it was
a practice of swine towards swine; as
such neither deserved much sympathy.

With regard to the law which Mr. Mc-
Laughlin criticizes the land lies wholly
otherwise. That law is not a law which
affects traders among themselves, that is,
mutual cheats. It is a law between the
trader, or capitalist, and the employe. In
other words, it is a law for the protection
of the proletarian against his plunderer.
Capitalist cheats capitalist. It is part
of business. None will claim the worker
cheats the employer. Experience has
proved that the employer, not satisfied
with plundering the employe of the bulk
of his product and returning to him only
a pittance as wages, very often returns
nothing to him: goes into bankruptcy;
or makes some other crooked jump
whereby the employe is left wholly un-
paid. The law empowering the commit-
ment of an employer upon the execution
of his wage slave, obviously is intended
to treat the employer as a thief and lock
him up, unless he restores to his employe
the wages that the employe produced and
the employer seeks to rob him of. Yet
such a law Mr. McLaughlin decries as a
piece of the barbarism of imprisoning for

"debt"; and such a law he recommends
be repealed because, forsooth, the em-
ployer's "extra and unavoidable expenses
of his own household" may disable him
from "promptly paying the wages of his
help." What barbarism, in Mr. Mc-
Laughlin's opinion, is that of locking up
an employer who spent his employe's
wages in the unavoidable household ex-
penses of good meals!

Cool as a cucumber?—No. Mr. Mc-
Laughlin has enough brass on his cheeks
to stoek all the counterfeit coppers in
circulation.

NO REDRESS?

"In industrial neighborhoods the rent
is usually high in proportion to wages,
but the laborers have no redress."

In the spirit of this statement by a
recent "charity" worker, one might
continue indefinitely.

"In industrial neighborhoods food is
usually high in proportion to wages,
but the laborers have no redress."

"Among the working class over-
crowding and underfeeding are conse-
quently everywhere found, but the
workers have no help for it."

"Wherever you go among the prole-
tariat you find them starved in body
and mind by their hard conditions of
work and life, but what can they do?"

"All over the country you find the
producing class hideously driven and
overworked, but they cannot prevent it."

"In every corner of the land one
finds the workers underpaid, reduced
to the bare necessities of life, and
hardly able to get along, but they are
powerless to help themselves."

Etc., etc., etc., till finally one can
sum it all up thus:

"Wherever the capitalist system of
production exists, there the worker is
stripped of the product of his toil in
favor of his employer; there the work-
ingman is forced to live in the poorest,
meanest and most destitute surround-
ings and eat the poorest, most adul-
terated fare, because his wages will
not suffice to buy him better; there,
in short, you find exploitation and mis-
ery rampant; but the laborers—"

Have no redress, think you? Not
under capitalism, no. Of course not.

But they can take capitalism by the
nape of the neck and throw it into the
Red Sea!

The industrial and political unity of
the workers for Socialism is their re-
dress—their only one, and the all-
powerful one.

SATIRICAL PROF. ELY.

"A clear-cut, well-defined theory of
wages based upon his understanding of
the approved doctrines of his religious
body," and the first attempt in the En-
glish language "to elaborate what may be
called a Roman Catholic system of polit-
ical economy," is the language with which
Prof. Richard T. Ely introduces the work
"A Living Wage: Its Ethical and Eco-
nomic Aspects," freshly written by Father
John A. Ryan, S. T. L., Professor of
Ethics and Economics in the Seminary of
St. Paul, Minn.

We have not before now given Prof.
Ely credit, or done him the injustice
(whichever way he may prefer) of being
an occult satirist. Henceforth we must
take him for one.

If there can be a "Roman Catholic"
system of any one science, why not a
"Roman Catholic" system of all other sci-
ences? Why not a "Roman Catholic"
system of arithmetic, a "Roman Catho-
lic" system of geometry, a "Roman Catho-
lic" system of spheric trigonometry? Moreover, if there can be a "Roman Catholic" system of science, by equal right and reason other sects can set up their peculiar systems of sciences—a "Baptist" system of hydraulics; a "Pres-
byterian" system of phlogistony; a "Jewish" system of geology; a "Holy Ghosts'" system of bacteriology; a "Mohammedan" system of astronomy; a "Salvation Army" system of acoustics; a "Schwenkeldians'" system of anatomy (Huxley claims the Jesuit Order already has that);—and so down or up the long line of "religious bodies" all of which claim with equal positiveness to have derived their "approved doctrines" from, to use the language of Lincoln, "an inter-view direct with the Almighty."

Of course, there can be no such thing
as a scientific subject based upon any-
thing but ascertained foundations of fact.
That the scores of "religious bodies" in
existence, each with a different system of
"approved doctrines," have their private
"systems of science," is a fact that Prof.
Ely's introduction to Father Ryan's "Roman Catholic" system of political econ-
omy" quite pointedly suggests. Wherein
consists the newly discovered satirical
view of the Professor.

The boddlers' cry, says Hearst, is: "No
quarter!" and he explains: "They don't
want a quarter, they want it all." Witty,
yet un felicitous. 'Tis an admission that
the objection of the Hearstites is not to
be allowed a share of the political plun-
der.

AN OPEN LETTER

Workmen in and around McKee's
Rocks:—

Your strike against the manifold des-
potism and chicanery of the Compressed
Steel Car Company brought to light a
state of things that was infinitely more
distressing than even the conditions that
you bravely revolted against.

The real thorn in the flank of the
Working Class, however galling, however
intolerable the thorn, is not the miscon-
duct of the modern capitalist. That thorn
can be extracted. Indeed, the develop-
ment of the thorn is a necessary condi-
tion precedent to the emancipation of the
proletariat. So long as that thorn is
only at the stage of small prickles, the
issue that confronts the proletariat is
bound to escape them; the opportunity
to pull out the thorn is not yet there.
The time is not, then, as yet ripe. In
this sense, the fully concentrated thorn
that galls you to-day was not, is not an
unalloyed evil.

The real thorn in the flank of the
Working Class to-day is the disorganized
condition that it finds itself in—a condi-
tion that utterly disables the proletariat
to grip the capitalist thorn, extract it,
and cast it off. Your strike brought this
lamentable state of things to light—and
it brought to light the circumstances that
palsy your arms and hands.

No sooner had your strike broken out
than two sets of birds of evil omen to
the Proletariat flocked around, and were
allowed by you successively to perch upon
your shoulders—the Pure and Simple
Politician, and then the Pure and Simple
Dynamiter.

The Pure and Simple Politician turned
up in the feathers of the so-called Social-
ist party. You were not and are not
now organized in the Civic Federationized
A. F. of L. of Gompers and Mitchell and
Duncan and Morrison Craft Unionism.
That was well for you. The Craft Union
system of economic organization, with
its anti-immigration, high admission
dues, and other such principles and prac-
tices is a labor-dislocator. It is what
the "Wall Street Journal" named it with
glowing enthusiasm, "the bulwark of
American Capitalism," and what the Social-
ist Berlin "Vorwaerts" recently stig-
matized it—"deadwood." Whether ac-
cidentally or otherwise, you were fortunate
in not starting handicapped by affiliation
with such a body. However, you did not
know that the Pure and Simple Socialist
party politician is bone of the bone of
Craft Unionism, and flesh of its flesh, fusing
with capitalist politicians as the Social-
ist party did this very year in St.
Louis, and, as it has just done in your
own State, by seeking the aid of capital-
ist officials against the appearance of the
Socialist Labor Party on the ballot under
its own name. Not knowing the ones-
ness in spirit of Craft Unionism and the
Pure and Simple Socialist party politi-
cian you gave an ear to his siren song—
at least for a while, long enough to cause
you to lose valuable time by keeping
you in false gaze.

Then came fluttering down upon you
the Pure and Simple Dynamiter. He
turned up in the stolen feathers of the
name of the Industrial Workers of the
World. The I. W. W. was summoned
into existence by a Manifesto, published
in January, 1905, which set its finger,
among the evils of the day, upon the dis-
united and scattered forces of the prole-
tariat on the POLITICAL as well as on the
ECONOMIC field. The organization
was constructed six months later upon
the broad and sound foundations fur-
nished by experience; and it did so in the
teeth of opposition and manoeuvres con-
ducted by Anarchists and Craft Unionists
in Committee and on the Convention floor.
In one short sentence the I. W. W. ex-
pressed the practical experience of the
Labor Movement. Its Preamble declared
that the exploitation of the Working
Class would continue until its members
came together—"ON THE POLITICAL AS
WELL AS ON THE INDUSTRIAL
FIELD." That was the I. W. W. The
birds of ill omen who roosted upon you
under the name of the I. W. W. struck
out the word "political" from their Pre-
amble; nor did the sincere ones among them
leave any doubt upon what they
meant, and mean. By their denunciation
of the ballot they pronounced themselves
—DYNAMITERS.

The militant workingman can not, at
this late date, surely not in America, any
longer entertain any confused notions
upon the mission of physical force in
society, especially in a revolutionary
movement. Right, without the physical
force of Might, is a mock scare-crow for
Wrong to roost upon. No more than the
capitalist can maintain his "God-ordained"
system without Force, can the Prole-
tariat emancipate itself without Force, and
maintain its emancipation. Force is a
social, it is a natural necessity. But
there is Force and Force—according to
circumstances.

The Force that circumstances demand
is ORGANIZED FORCE.

Organized military Force is beyond the
reach of the Proletariat, especially the
American proletariat, which, differently
from the European Proletariat, is not,
through compulsory military service,
drilled in military tactics. Military, or
destructive, organized Force being out of
the question, the only destructive Force
left is unorganized destructive Force. Un-
organized destructive Force fatedly lands
in DYNAMITE—the individual bomb,
fired at random by individuals—a flash in
the pan, from which the proletariat can
expect everything, except its emancipa-
tion, and which lights the way to the
Proletarian camp for the SLUMS—those
jackals that hang on the rear and flanks
of the Proletarian Army. Of the evil-
est of omens to you are the dynamiters who
flocked to your strike.

Pure and Simple Ballotism and Pure
and Simple Bombism are twin harpies
that screech their discordant notes over
the Labor or Socialist Movement of the
land.

The ear that you successively gave to
these twin birds of prey, upon you
brought to light the really most distress-
ing of the thorns in your flanks—your
disorganized condition. As completely
disorganized for the work of its emanci-
pation as the Proletariat is if organized
in Craft Unions, just so disorganized is it
if it allows itself to be a prey to Pure
and Simple Politicianism, or Pure and
Simple Bombism. So long as a work-
ingman will listen to either, except to con-
temn it, he is bound to remain essentially
disorganized for all practical purpose.

The Proletariat is organized only when
in the bona fide I. W. W.—the economic
organization that seeks to unify the
workers upon both the political and the
economic field—the economic organization
that, through its industrial structure, fur-
nishes the all-sufficient Force for the
revolutionary act of enforcing the flat
of the revolutionary ballot by overthrow-
ing the modern robber burg of the Political
State, and rearing on its ruins the In-
dustrial or Socialist Republic—the eco-
nomic body that the Socialist Labor Party
alone, by its literature and propa-
ganda, in the past as now, agitates and
educates for.

The Pope is reported to be "dejected
over Ferrer's execution, fearing it will
gravely injure the interests of the Roman
Catholic Church in Spain," from which it
would appear that the Vatican realizes,
with the rest of the civilized world that
the assassination of Ferrer, the founder
and promoter of non-sectarian or lay
schools in Spain, was essentially the
work of the political hierarchy, which,
there as here in America, seeks to but-
tress its political fences with the false
outcry against the "Godless Schools."

A pentecostal fire of beatific peace
has alighted upon the soul of the New
York "Sun" in this campaign. It is ut-
terly indifferent to the what fate may be
in store for the Democratic, the Repub-
lican, the Hearstian, the Tax Payers',
the Municipal Gas, the Voters' Federa-
tion, the Home Rule Democratic, the
Bogus Socialist (the "Sun" has no knowl-
edge of the S. L. P.), and the rest of the
tens of clap-trap parties in this cam-
paign. But its indifference has not dulled
its penetration. The "Sun" sizes up the
spirit of all those platforms as "prin-
ciples crystal clear, innocent of evasion,
appealing to every patriotic heart" thus:
"Alibibo, alababo, alababo,
Bibo, bum, alaf, babe,
Gimmel, dalet, siz,
Boom, bah
Rah Hoo, Rah."

Well summarized! 'Tis the essence of
them all.

THE COMING TIME.

What a great and healthy society
will it be, where every member shall
contribute his logical share of work!
No more money, and accordingly no
more speculation, no more theft, no
more dishonorable dealings, no more
crimes incited by the craving for
wealth. No young girls will be married
for their dowry; no old relatives assass-
inated for their heritage; no passers-
by would be murdered for their purse.
No more hostile classes of employer
and employed, of workingmen and cap-
italists, and, accordingly, no more laws
and courts and armed forces to guard
the unjust accumulations of one class
against the hunger of the other. No
more idlers of any kinds, and therefore
no more property owners; no more
people living idly on their incomes; in
one word, no more luxury and no more
misery! Thanks to the many new
hands employed in labor, thanks above
all to the machines, we will not work
more than four, perhaps but three
hours a day; and oh! how much time
there will be for enjoying life! For it
will not be a barrack, but a city full of
freedom and gaiety, where everyone
remains free to choose his pleasures
with enough time to satisfy his just
desires, the joy of living, of being
strong, being beautiful, being intelli-
gent, of taking his share from inex-
haustible nature.—Emile Zola.

The Force that circumstances demand
is ORGANIZED FORCE.

'BENEVOLENCE'

Bernstein Company's Solicitude of Hot
Air for Employes.

There is a very "benevolent" manu-
facturing firm in Philadelphia, known as
the Bernstein Manufacturing Company.
The firm, of course, is benevolent to its
employes in its own eyes, at least such
would be the pretensions it would make
if it were asked about its purposes. Its
good deeds consist of words: It moraliz-
es to its "help" on the beauties of being
good to the boss and patiently carrying
him on their backs. It preaches weekly
sermons to the workingmen on this
beatitude, for on every pay day, a little
2½X5 inch white slip is "slipped" into
the pay envelopes of the men, admonish-
ing them to be good to the boss and they
will be happy.

The men about the establishment see
through the game; they are not such
chumps as the disingenuous bosses take
them to be, but they keep their opinions
to themselves, and the company believes
it is successfully doping them.

Here are some of the texts which the
"moralizers" pass out:

"As to the habit of getting everything
packed and ready for a quick scot when
the bell rings, this does not mean for
you a raise. Work as if you owned the
place—and perhaps you may."

"Get your happiness out of your work
or you will never know what real happi-
ness is."

"Charles Lamb said that when he
reached his office fifteen minutes late he
always went away half an hour earlier so
as to make the matter right. This was a
joke. The chronic late is always marked
on the time book for a lay-off when times
get 'scarce.' Your interests are the inter-
ests of the house, and theirs are yours
—BE ON TIME."

"Having promised to obtain goods or
information, or to deliver goods by a cer-
tain time, do not start the thing going
and trust to luck for the rest. Do your
own part in full, and then follow up to
know that the rest is moving on schedule
time. Remember that the thing specially
promised and of special importance needs
most watching. 'Accidents' and life's
'various hindrances' get after just those
things with a keen scent."

"Mr. Buckner, Vice-President of the
New York Life Insurance Company, said
to an employe who asked for a raise in
pay, 'I would feel much more inclined to
double your salary if you lived on half
that which you now have. This is no
business of mine, but I express this to
you as a friend.'"

"Young men who loiter around the en-
trance to the store or factory, and smoke
gossip, chew and spit, would do well to
eliminate it. Be particular, and when
you come to your work go to work, even
if it be five minutes before time. This
habit marks the difference between the
youth who is going to be foreman and
others who have no luck."

"If you dislike a fellow employe or are
disliked by him, do not make a parade of
the matter. Quarreling and backbiting
are not compatible."

"If you are going to be absent, tell
your foreman so and get his approval.
If you are unavoidably detained from
work, send word why."

MENTAL AND MANUAL LABOR.

There are wise people who talk ever so
knowingly and complacently about the
"working classes," and satisfy themselves
that a day's hard intellectual work is
very much harder than a day's manual
toil, and is rightfully entitled to much
bigger pay. Why, they really think that
you know, because they know all about
the one but haven't tried the other. But
I know all about both; and so far as I
am concerned, there isn't money enough
in the universe to hire me to swing a
pick-axe thirty days, but I will do the
hardest kind of intellectual work for just
as near nothing as you can cipher it down
—and I will be satisfied too. Intellectual
work is misnamed; it is a pleasure, a
dissipation, and is its own highest re-
ward. The poorest paid architect, engi-
neer, general, author, sculptor, painter,
lecturer, advocate, legislator, actor,
preacher, singer, is constructively in
heaven when he is at work; and as for
the magician with the fiddle—bow in his
hand, who sits in the midst of a great
orchestra with the ebbing and flowing
tides of divine sound washing over him—
why, certainly he is at work, if you wish
to call it that, but lord, it's a sarcasm
just the same.—Mark Twain.

Not infrequently we get communica-
tions reading: "Someone handed me a
copy of your paper and I want to know
more about it." Pass your paper along
when read.



UNCLE SAM AND

BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—I'm going
to drop politics.

UNCLE SAM—That might not be a
bad idea, provided the political issues,
too, dropped you.

B. J.—Well, I won't let them inter-
fere with my business.

U. S.—What is your business?

B. J.—I have a little grocery store.

U. S.—And you imagine you could
run that uninterfered with, if you in-
terfere with nobody?

B. J.—Why, of course!

U. S.—Can you get along without
customers?

B. J.—How foolish you talk! Of
course I need customers.

U. S.—Now, suppose that the em-
ployers of your customers reduce
wages, will the workers have as much
to expend in groceries as before?

B. J. (with an angry look that tells
"I have been there")—No!

U. S.—Can you prevent it?

B. J.—No!

U. S.—And consequently, the loss of
revenue of the men will interfere with
your business, eh?

B. J.—(Bites his lips).

U. S.—You know that the machine
displaces workmen, don't you?

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

GOOD WORK IN NEWBURGH, N. Y.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find money order for \$5.50, to be applied: \$3.00 for five Weekly People subs; \$1.00 "Der Arbeiter" subs; twenty-five cents German Party organ, and \$1.25 to Operating Fund. This makes ten subscriptions from here this week.

J. M. Long.
Newburgh, N. Y., October 13.

SUE'S BOOKS FOR CHRISTMAS GIFT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The holidays are drawing near and people will be thinking of what to buy for Christmas presents. There is nothing nicer than a set of the Sue books, especially the Silver Cross, which makes an ideal present for Christmas. The beauty of that book I mean the edition recently published by the Labor News, is that anybody, be he Protestant, Catholic, Jew or Gentile, can read it and find pleasure in so doing. I am trying to get a big department store here in Holyoke to take it up as a special for Christmas.

M. R.
Holyoke, Mass., October 13.

PIERSON GETS SUBS. IN ST. LOUIS

To the Daily and Weekly People:—With the co-operation of local comrades, we succeeded in landing one sub. for the Volksfreund and Arbeiter Zeitung, two for Der Arbeiter and eighteen for the Weekly People. Comrade Froehlich will assist me in canvassing for more subs. during the coming week and we hope to do better than we did for the week just ended.

Section St. Louis held two outdoor meetings at the corner of Broadway and Russell avenue, and Broadway and Barry with Comrade Froehlich and me as speakers. A fair sized crowd attended the first meeting, and when it came time to announce our literature it seemed as though all of the slaves present were shy of cash as very few pamphlets were disposed of. The attendance at the meeting held last night, Saturday, was kept down owing to rainy weather but we succeeded however in disposing of a good quantity of literature.

A general party meeting was held last Monday night and another will be held to-day, Sunday, for the purpose of installing new life into the Section, and to urge upon the local members the necessity of pushing the Party press and literature. If the members will but go into this work with the right sort of spirit results can and will be accomplished.

Two more outdoor meetings will be held during the coming week and we hope our sales of literature will be much better than the two previous ones.

Nine hundred garment workers have been locked out here by the Marx & Haas Clothing Co. I talked with several of these men yesterday and succeeded in getting one to subscribe to the Weekly People.

Chas. Pierson.
St. Louis, Mo., October 10.

A WORD TO S. L. P. MEMBERS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—As many of the comrades of the S. L. P. have heard, I was for eight years and four months imprisoned in the Colorado State Penitentiary though innocent. During my incarceration there, I sent many subscriptions for the Weekly People and bought revolutionary literature and made hundreds of converts. My reputation among my countrymen was so good that the very enemies who put me unjustly in jail, turned it to their profit. They issued a circular to my countrymen (class un-conscious), and collected \$8,000 for my "defense," and they used part of the money to keep me in prison so I would not be able to stop the swindle.

Now I am elected editor of "Radnicka Borba" (The Workers' Struggle), organ of the South Slavonian Federation, which sympathizes with the S. L. P. The paper is owned by the Federation and is to be under control of the N. E. C. of the S. L. P. The paper is two years old, but was several times discontinued on account of the panic, and for having no editor.

I am going on an agitation tour throughout the United States. I have with me English and German literature, which I intend to sell and shall seek subscribers for the Arbeiter Zeitung, the Daily and Weekly People.

The comrades will help our movement if they come to hear my speeches.

even when I speak in the South Slavonian language, because after my Slavonian speech I can explain my argument in English and in German. Or arrangements may be made for me to speak in all three languages. Wherever our members come in contact with South Slavonians, they should persuade them to subscribe for Radnicka Borba, 2446 Saint Clair avenue, Cleveland, O. Subscription is \$1.00 a year.

I will have with me a large quantity of revolutionary literature in South Slavonian languages, in Latin and in Greek alphabets.

After my tour I shall stay in Cleveland, Ohio, as editor of Radnicka Borba. Chas. Kuharich,
2446 Saint Clair avenue,
Cleveland, O., October 14.

S. L. P. EDUCATION NEEDED.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The slogan of the Socialist party of Oklahoma is "Go to the polls at the next general state election and cast 40,000 votes for the S. P. candidates." And this is supposed to create a chill to pass up and down the spinal column of their political opponents.

The S. P. through its semi-revolutionary phrases on the one hand, and its catering to the farmer on the other, will no doubt retard the bona fide Socialist movement in this state for some time, but, as a finality, the S. P. will not be a factor of any consequence. It is lacking in the elements of soundness necessary to carry the movement over the lap of the "home stretch," and to plant it firmly in the fertile soil of the Industrial Republic.

Since Rogers of Kansas City delivered his address here, two S. P. men who heard him have admitted that the Socialist Labor Party is right and the S. P. wrong. The pressing need of the hour, in my judgment, is for an S. L. P. speaker to be in the field touring this state, lecturing and securing readers for the Daily and Weekly People.

Crops are very short, which increases the hardship of the agricultural class. Cotton is selling for twelve and three-quarter cents a pound.

Enclosed find one dollar, for which continue the Daily People to my address, the only paper that is all-sufficient to enlighten the proletariat for his emancipation from wage slavery.

D. B. Moore.
Granite, Okla., October 6.

PORTLAND, ORE., CONTRIBUTES FOR SWEDISH STRIKERS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—A rousing meeting for the benefit of Sweden's strikers was held in this city in Arion Hall. Over 600 were in the hall.

Previous to the meeting a demonstration and parade was held. Prominent in the marching ranks was a large red banner, and the Marseillaise was sung so loud that it could be heard for blocks.

John Sandgren, of the Swedish Strike Committee, was the principal speaker and held the attention and aroused the enthusiasm of the crowd. Several local speakers spoke for a few minutes each.

A collection of \$18.14 was raised. The expense was \$12.80, leaving a balance to the good of \$147.34. The Hewers' union sent five dollars to the meeting, which made \$152.34 raised altogether.

A committee of five members from different trades unions was organized to raise further funds in this city. The meeting was closed with the Marseillaise, and the crowd left the hall in full sympathy with the Swedish strikers.

James Schlitt.
Portland, Ore., October 9.

BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF SINGLE TAX.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In the Weekly People of October 2nd appears, under the heading, "Questions for Debate," a letter and many questions from a person signing himself "Debate." The questions are on Single Tax. The letter is to the effect that a "certain income has come into his hands to promote the discussion between Individualists and Socialists."

The People, I think, would not wish to give its valuable space to the answering of all these couple of dozen questions, most of which could not be answered, at this late date, in any but a shawnee spirit.

These "questions for debate," which, by the way, are not any longer productive of good for the working class, in that they lead to nowhere, as they start nowhere, were quite tolerable, perhaps a few centuries ago, when land

discussions which began with Moses and ended with Spencer had their sway, discussions that gave P. A. Dove a chance to "see" in 1850 what "The Prophet of San Francisco" "saw" some few decades later, that is, the Single Tax.

The People has always been willing to answer any honest question, but the kindness of the People is not to be imposed upon.

A man named Joseph Fels, a capitalist, also a Single Taxer, is a man into whose hands there has, also, come "a certain income" from the slaves who work in his factory. He is a man who, also, spends some of his "certain income" giving medicine to this dead mule, Single-Tax discussion. This labor skinner wishes to revive the game of reasoning in a circle.

Several freaks who are now spouting Single Tax in Philadelphia are employed by Mr. Fels. Their work is to get people discussing Single Tax. Their method is to write letters and questions to the newspapers. Their purpose is to sell lots of land to persons who may be duped by their "backs to the land" proposition. These fools are in the land-selling business. A week ago I and a few members of Section Philadelphia caught these land sharks at their Single Tax-discussion meeting, giving out cards advertising lots of land for sale.

When I was an S. P. man, I used to delight in poking fun at the inverted posture of these freaks; but when I found that they are not only freaks, but fraud-freaks, I no longer wanted to be used as a means of selling lots of land. Single-Tax discussion is a lightning-rod for working-class energy. Single-Tax discussion is harmful in that it often takes a person in the childhood of his mental development and starts him looking at the labor problem, with his feet in the air. Scat, ye crooks and freaks, scat!

Ejayh.
Philadelphia, Oct. 6th.

A SINGLE TAXER IN POINT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—C. F. Hunt, a Single Taxer whom you answered through Sunday's People, is carrying on the same land-selling graft in Chicago, which his doubles are carrying on here in Philadelphia. He used the "Chicago Daily Socialist" and Berger's rag for a long time. Now he wants to use The People.

E. J. H.
Philadelphia, October 11.

LAWRENCE, MASS., S. L. P. MEETING.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—A good open air meeting was held here on October 9, at the corner of Jackson and Essex streets. Thomas F. Brennan, of Salem, Mass., spoke to an audience of about three hundred working men who remained to the end and paid great attention to what the speaker said.

Brennan related how the capitalist forces' diseases of all kinds upon the working class by compelling them to work in bad sanitary surroundings, to live in hovels and to eat adulterated food. When suffering from tuberculosis they go to a doctor who tells them to eat pure food, get plenty of sunshine and fresh air and take a long rest. Brennan showed how under the present system, it is impossible for workers to get what the doctor prescribed. He also showed the reason why the capitalist has all the pure food, sunshine, and fresh air he desires. He then criticized the working class for holding aloof from a revolutionary working class organization.

We sold twenty-three pamphlets and distributed six hundred leaflets. I think that all S. L. P. meetings held through out the country should be reported in the Daily and Weekly People: it might have a tendency to wake up comrades and sympathizers who are dormant.

Agitation Committee.
Lawrence, Mass., Oct. 10.

ELECTIONS IN TACOMA, WASH.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—At a mass convention held here on Saturday the 2nd inst., Comrade C. M. Carlson was nominated for Congress-man by the Socialist Labor Party to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Representative Cushman, the nomination was sent in and, in Tuesday's "Ledger," 5th inst., it states the nomination has been filed by the secretary of State at Olympia.

E. Herman of the so-called Socialist party, has also been nominated. In view of the split, and he representing the Titus faction, the Brown faction lodged an objection. The judge, however, said he could not decide when a Socialist was not a Socialist, and let the nomination stand.

T. Taylor.
Tacoma, Wash., October 7.

THE S. P. "ANTI-POPE."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—

The enclosed from the "Transcript" speaks for itself.

S. L. P.
Holyoke, Mass., October 11.

(Enclosed.)

POLITICAL POTPOURRI.

Ruther to Buckland.

Socialist Candidate for Governor Gives Some Inside Facts.

Editor Transcript.—It is no reflection upon the character of an intelligent man to be guided by superior council of recognized ability on matters of importance.

Daniel De Leon of New York, who has been editor of the official organ of the Socialist Labor Party for nearly twenty years, is elected to that office by the National convention of the party, and his election is ratified by popular vote of the party. His duty is to teach the principles of the S. L. P. as laid down in the platform of the party. Having served almost a lifetime in that capacity, it is not to the credit of Mr. Buckland to speak of him slightlying as a pope. To speak thus slightlying betrays vulgarity of mind and ignorance.

As to the dislike of Mr. Buckland, for Editor De Leon, that is not hard to understand. Mr. Buckland has always harbored literary hobbies which he loves to exhibit in print. De Leon got tired of his endless tapeworms and threw them into the waste basket. This mortally offended Mr. Buckland and he ever since nursed his grievance against De Leon. Now a few words in explanation of Mr. Buckland's transformation. Some fourteen years ago my attention was drawn to letters appearing in the Holyoke Transcript, signed E. A. Buckland, South Hadley Falls. I wrote to him and requested that he join the Socialist Labor Party. He did so and proved a good and hard-working member. He was made president of the organization and literary agent. His duty it was to see to it that the interests of the party be closely guarded. The party grew in membership. We captured ward three, and came near getting ward two, had a strong following in wards one, four, and six and were getting ready to capture the majority.

Then at once Mr. Buckland began to flout with Editor De Leon, and the party in general. About this time the new socialist comet, Eugene V. Debs, loomed up in the Western sky, and Mr. Buckland was one of the first to admire the new Messiah of labor. Instead of working for the party of which he was the responsible head, he secretly undermined it by selling literature opposing the S. L. P. When found out he was requested to resign as literary agent, but was permitted to remain president. This happened in his own house, 194 Walnut street. Two weeks later Mr. Buckland came out in the Springfield Union, denouncing the S. L. P. for its narrowness, etc., and openly espoused the cause of Debs. Since then, once or twice a year, Mr. Buckland sings his well-known funeral song of the S. L. P. and praises the mountain-like size of the Socialist party. Vote for me and I give you the Socialist mecca, that is the essence of all their argument. They had them in Haverhill, Brockton, Chicopee, they had 24,000 votes in Massachusetts eight years ago, where are they now?

Mr. Buckland coolly tells you that the S. L. P. wanted to unite with his party, but were refused because, being afraid of trouble-maker De Leon. Mr. Buckland did not tell you, however, that the International Congress of Socialists held three years ago, recommended that in all countries where there are more than one Socialist party they get together and have only one party. The Socialist party and Socialist Labor Party had delegates at that congress, and when Delegate De Leon got home, he reported the action of the congress and the National Executive Committee of the S. L. P. took first steps to carry out the wish of the congress. The National executive of the Socialist party also took action and voted 47 to 24, not to unite with the Socialist Labor Party, being afraid that De Leon would make trouble for them. Now I ask, what do you think of a party that boasts of its hundreds of thousands of members being afraid of one man?

M. Ruther.

ROBBING LABOR.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The workingman gets the worst of every deal, wherever he goes. In Los Angeles, a young man named Harry Smith went to work for the Los Angeles Aqueduct Company. The duct is being built by the city. Smith was to receive \$2.50 per day. He worked for twenty days, but the board and fare were so bad that he had to quit working.

Smith had \$9 due him, and he was paid off in a time check payable in thirty days. When the time was up he

sent in the check, then waited for two weeks for the money. Not receiving any cash, he made inquiries and was told he would not get a cent as he had lost a piece of paper called an identity. It is more than three weeks now since this occurred. Smith went to the Wells-Fargo Express Company to obtain information, and they told him his case was hopeless.

Such is the good government of Los Angeles.
Frank Broscher.
Fresno, Cal., October 7.

ELBERTIAN THEORY AND PRACTICE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I am employed by the Bernstein Manufacturing Company of this city, a firm which makes steel lockers and shelving. This is a company which hands out phrases of Fra Elbertus to its workmen in lieu of prosperity. The following is the game which was worked on me: In July last year I asked the superintendent for a raise in wages. Not receiving it I wrote to Mr. Bernstein, the president of the company. Thereupon I was informed by the superintendent that I was to receive two and one-half cents an hour more. This July I again asked for an advance and had to go through the same performance. But when I reached Mr. Bernstein he stated that he gave instructions last year that I was to receive an advance of five cents per hour. The super., however, claims that the "old gentleman" is wrong. And that's the way these Elbertians run their model shops, and live up to their "clever" sayings. According to the "old gentleman," I am out \$66; according to the super. I am not. But both agree that my wages shall not be raised this time.

C. H.
Philadelphia, October 10.

CHAFFEE WANTS 5,000,000 RESERVES.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed is a clipping from the Los Angeles "Record" of September 30, reporting a speech by Lieutenant General Chaffee, now retired from the U. S. army. If he has his way he will ward off danger to his class from the triumph of a revolutionary working class organization by calling upon a reserve army of 5,000,000 men. Has General Chaffee read the "Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharain" of his class in the recent happenings in America, Sweden, and Spain?

The emancipation of the working class must be the class conscious work of the working class itself. Speed the day!

H. W.
Los Angeles, Cal., October 4.

(Enclosure.)

Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U. S. A., retired, in a sensational speech before the national guard convention Wednesday declared that the hope of this country lies in compulsory military service, with a permanent system of drafting young men into the army. He declared that 50,000 young men should be drawn by lot every year for compulsory military service and the same number retired into a reserve every year until the reserve had 5,000,000 trained men ready at any time to give battle to the enemy of the republic. Gen. Chaffee poo-pooed the talk of fighting the battles of the future with airships and automobiles. He said that when war comes "you will have to take a pack on your back and hoof it through the mud, as we did." Lieut. Paul Beck read an interesting paper on the work of the signal corps. The convention adjourned Wednesday.

THE IDEAL CITY... BY...

Cosimo Noto, M. D.
REDUCED TO 75 CENTS.

"The story lays no claim to economics or sociologic merit. It is an outburst of a warm heart, that bleeds at the sight of human suffering under the modern system of society, and that, animated by Socialist sentiment, sings the prose song of the ideal city. As a man of scientific training—a successful New Orleans physician—the author has built upon the solid foundations of medical science, and that vein is perhaps the most pleasing and instructive to strike and follow in the book."—New York Daily People.

FROM THE PRESS OF

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,
28 City Hall Place, New York.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

J. S., PORTLAND, ORE.—Correct! Every class struggle is a political struggle. The political State having started the class struggle, the political struggle must continue until the abolition of classes, which implies the abolition of the Political State. Whosoever repudiates the political struggle by that very act gives up the class struggle. Hence it happens that pure and simple bombism ever runs into the slummary of theft. The slums steal from and cheat all classes alike.

J. McL., PORTLAND, ORE.—No; we know no workingman who would be fool enough to go in a shop to work if he could live without work. If from this the conclusion is drawn that the Socialist Republic would starve and freeze to death, the conclusion would be as false as to conclude that, because shipwrecked mariners have been known to eat up each other, therefore they will eat up each other at a banquet table ashore. Under the existing social system, where the harder Labor works the more it is pinched, and where wealth is the reward of idleness, the worker who would work although he could live without work must be insane. The matter will be taken up editorially.—Next question next week.

T. C., HOLYOKE, MASS.—With a certain class of people, if you humbly knuckle down to their views and pronounce them the sum and substance of wisdom, then THEY are "democratic"; if, however, you do not accept their views, especially if you be rash enough to prove them in error, then YOU are a "Pope."

"MARTELLUS," CARTHAGE, MO.—The subject is excellent. Write it up. Make it as condensed as possible. Shall then judge when we see it.

S. S., NEW YORK.—"Full-born" does not mean "full-developed." A baby is born "full-born"; every limb, or part of the anatomy of the full-developed adult is there; but not yet "full-developed." Full-development takes place later. It was so with the capitalist system; it will be so with the Socialist system.

S. R. R., BRADDOCK, PA.—The salary of Samuel Gompers was raised at the New Orleans Convention of the A. F. of L., held in 1902, upon motion of Victor L. Berger. Ben Hanford was not at that Convention. His Union does not elect him to A. F. of L. conventions. He carries too little weight with them for such distinctions. Mr. Berger gets there as the delegate of a little pocket organization.

W. K., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Real Anarchists, if there be any in Catalonia, can only compromise the Spanish revolution. That there will be individual acts of reprisal, that cannot be doubted. "One shot ever calls for another."

C. M. E., CLEVELAND, O.—The "Trade Dollar" was first issued in 1873. It was discontinued fourteen years later. It was designed for use in the Orient trade. Its face value of \$1.00, or 100 cents in intrinsic value, was fictitious. Its real value "in exchange" was only 75 cents; but as "a means of payment" (money has two functions, one, as a medium of exchange; the second, as a "means of payment of debts"; the former is an economic fact, the other a legal fiction) the Trade Dollar was by law made legal tender at its face value. It was the first move of the silver mine barons to get a market for their mineral.

100 PAMPHLETS \$1.00.

In order to clean out the stock we offer 100 pamphlets for one dollar, each hundred lot assorted as follows:

- 21 American Farmer
- 20 Money.
- 20 Mitche's Exposed.
- 15 Socialism vs. Anarchism.
- 12 Trades Unionism in U. S.
- 8 The Trusts.
- 4 Religion of Capital.

Total ... 100

Here is a chance for you to do some propaganda at little cost.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place,
New York.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Paul Augustine, National Secretary,
at City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN S. L. P., Philip Courtenay,
National Secretary, 144 Duchess ave-
nue, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., the
Party's Literary Agency, at City Hall
Place, N. Y. City.

NOTICE—For technical reasons no
Party announcements can go in that
are not in this office by Tuesday,
10 p. m.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

A regular meeting of the above com-
mittee was held at National Headquar-
ters on Wednesday evening, October 13,
with Ball in the chair. Members pres-
ent: Ball, Hall, Lafferty, Lechner, Mit-
telberg, Rosenberg, Schwartz and Weiss.
Absent and excused: Butterworth.

Minutes of the last session adopted as
read.

Financial report: income, \$117.85; ex-
penditures, \$125.29.

National Secretary reported propo-
sition to place another organizer in the
field and that State Executive Commit-
tees have been written to on the mat-
ter of arranging tour. Action endorsed.

Correspondence:—From Paul Iglesias,
President of the Socialist Labor Party
of Spain appealing for aid for members
who are being persecuted by the Span-
ish reactionary movement. Moved by
Rosenberg, seconded by Lafferty: "That
the letter from our Spanish comrades be
endorsed and published; and that all
contributions be sent to the National
Secretary for forwarding to Spain."

Carried. Correspondence continued:—
From Leon Fiat, Attleboro, Mass., re-
garding speaker and organizer, referred
to Massachusetts S. E. C.; N. A. An-
derson, Eaton, Colo., Frank Herzog, Lo-
rain, Ohio; E. Aiazzone, West Hoboken,
N. J., regarding party matters; Socialist
Labor Party of Canada, regarding gen-
eral conditions in that country; Lettish
Socialist Labor Federation, Sections
Portland, Ore., Baltimore, Md., Penn-
sylvania S. E. C., Indiana S. E. C., Vir-
ginia S. E. C., and Illinois S. E. C.,
ordering due stamps; Texas S. E. C.,
regarding Pierson's tour and organiza-
tion matters proposed; Herman Richter,
N. E. C. member, Hamtramck, Mich.,
Colorado S. E. C., regarding another or-
ganizer to be placed on the road; F. A.
Nagler, Springfield, Mass., regarding or-
ganization and ordering supplies; Chas.
Ferner, Minneapolis, Minn., regarding
co-operation of Lettish Section with Sec-
tion Minneapolis, referred to Minne-
sota S. E. C.; Spokane, Wash., regarding
general vote, asking instructions. N. Y.
S. E. C. minutes, published; Albert
Schnabel, N. E. C. member, Milwaukee,
Wis., requesting information; Roanoke,
Va., remitting on N. A. F. and giving
information; Providence, R. I., regard-
ing filing of S. L. P. ticket in Rhode
Island; Organizer Gillhaus, Tacoma and
Hoquiam, Wash., reporting conditions on
his way to Portland, Ore.; Organizer
Pierson, St. Louis, Mo., regarding con-
ditions in Kentucky, Ohio and Missouri,
and proposed trip through Arkansas to
Texas; Organizer Carroll, Buffalo, N. Y.,
regarding proposed trip through
Pennsylvania; William Hewitt, Wil-
mington, Del., formerly of S. L. P. of
Great Britain, application for mem-
bership-at-large, granted; Pennsylvania
S. E. C., reporting that the so-called So-
cialist party in that state had applied
to the capitalist authorities of the State
to disallow the Socialist Labor Party
to file its ticket for the coming election
under its name SOCIALIST Labor
Party.

Adjournment 9 p. m.
Max Rosenberg, Secretary.

CANADIAN N. E. C. S. L. P.
Special meeting of N. E. C. S. L. P.,
of Canada was held on October 1, at 87
Bathurst street. Morrison elected to
chair.

Communications:—From Baker, Van-
couver, B. C., returning charters and half
funds of Section, amounting to \$41, also
\$2.50 for members at large. Dues as fol-
lows: R. Baker, R. Watson, Mt. Pleas-
ant, Vancouver; J. Wardrop, Yale, B. C.
Moved by Bryce, seconded by N. Wade,
that same be received and filed, and
funds be credited to N. E. C. account.
Carried. From Paul Augustine, received
and filed.

Secretary instructed to write John
Sandgren, Swedish delegate, for 20 cir-
culars on Swedish strike, carried.

Moved by Haselgrove, seconded by
Nichol, that we send \$25 to the Swedish
strike, to be taken out of the Propa-
ganda Funds and to be mailed to L. C.
Fraina, care of Arbeters, 28 City Hall
Place, N. Y. City.

Meeting adjourned.
F. Haselgrove, Rec. Secy.

**COLORADO STATE EXECUTIVE
COMMITTEE.**
Regular meeting of the Colorado S. L.
C. was held on October 7, with Conrad

Ben Hurwitz in the chair. All member
present.

Minutes of previous meeting adopted
as read.

Correspondence:—From National Sec-
retary, regarding important party mat-
ter. The Secretary was instructed to at-
tend to same. From W. S. Miller
Pueblo, sending name and address for
trial subscription to Weekly People and
expressing his hopes of securing some
new members for the Party in Pueblo.

From W. J. Gerry, Colorado Springs,
sending for due stamps, trial subscrip-
tion for The People and reporting on
activity of Section El Paso County.

From John Prince, of Superior, ex-
plaining conditions there and his activ-
ity in distributing literature. Secre-
tary reported his action on this matter
Endorsed. From J. U. Billings, of
Grand Junction, regarding local affair
and sending his vote for a new member
of the S. E. C. Letter filed and vote
recorded. From Section Denver, with
vote for new member of the S. E. C.
Filed and recorded. Gerry, Colorado
Springs, asked to have B. Hurwitz go
there and address a joint meeting of the
S. L. P. and the S. P. The invitation
was accepted for Sunday, October 17,
and the secretary was instructed to at-
tend to the matter.

Bills were allowed, for postage, \$2;
and for two subs to Italian paper, fifty
cents.

Meeting adjourned.

OHIO S. E. C.
Meeting of Ohio S. E. C. was held on
October 11th, with Fred Brown in the
chair. Absent and excused: Ed. Hauser.

Minutes of previous meeting adopted
as read.

Communication from Nat. Secy. Au-
gustine was read, notifying S. E. C. that
Organizer will reach Ohio on his tour and
wants to know what use Committee can
make of organizer's services and what
financial aid is to be expected. Secre-
tary was instructed to notify Augustine
that Ohio S. E. C. is willing to co-operate
and asks further information. A com-
mittee was elected to arrange tour.

Secretary was instructed to call upon
Sections and members at large to make
nominations for N. E. C. member of Ohio,
nominations to be in not later than No-
vember 15th.

Receipts, \$3; Expenditures, none.
Richard Koeppl, Rec. Secy.

MASSACHUSETTS, ATTENTION!
The leaflets containing the State ticket
of the Socialist Labor Party and the ad-
dress to the workmen of Massachusetts
are ready for distribution. Readers of
the Weekly People can, in their re-
spective localities, do some propaganda
for S. L. P. principles, and bring to the
attention of workmen the Weekly Peo-
ple. Write to the undersigned and have
a small bundle mailed to your address.
John Sweeney,
85 Centre street,
Roxbury,
Mass.

ATTENTION ST. LOUIS, S. L. P.!
Section St. Louis will give an Entertain-
ment and Dance on SATURDAY eve-
ning, October 23rd, at Smith's Hall, 3500
N. Broadway. Readers of The People
and friends are cordially invited to at-
tend. The proceeds of this affair will be
used for propaganda purposes.

The Committee,
Theo. Kaucher, Secy.

ATTENTION, HARTFORD, CONN.!
We wish to announce to our friends
and sympathizers, that on SATURDAY
evening, October 23, the winter season of
the Hartford S. L. P. will be opened with
a sociable and dance at headquarters,
34 Elm street. Trusting to meet our old
acquaintance on this occasion we remain
The Committee.

**NEW YORK STATE AGITATION
FUND.**
Receipts since June 21

E. Moonelis, New York, \$ 1.00
Section Kings Co., on lists 5.50
H. Huttman, Schenectady, per
Reinstein 1.00
Max Stern, Schenectady 2.00
F. H. Brune, Brooklyn 2.00
John Lindgren, Brooklyn 1.00
Collected from G. H. Wilson from
Sellers, 50c.; Jos, 50c.; Kinney,
50c.; A. Berl, 25c.; Schreiber, 50c.;
C. A. Ruby, 50c.; Fioeca, 35c.;
Vollersten, 50c.; Wald, 50c.;
total 8.10
Collected by R. Katz from: W.
Schweizer, \$1.50; J. Foss, \$1;
J. Coughlin, \$1; total 3.50
Total \$24.16
Henry Kuhn, Fin. Secy.

The New York Labor News Company
is the literary agency of the Socialist
Labor Party. It prints nothing but
sound Socialist literature.

NOW FOR WORK

Petitions Being Filed All Hands to
the Propaganda.

Now that nominating petition work
is out of the way all hands are free
to put in some good links for the work
of propaganda. Don't shirk your re-
sponsibility, and don't wait on the
other fellow; jump into the work with
some of the old-time vim and you'll
get the other fellow going too.

We are glad to see that some of the
New York comrades are taking hold
of the work of propaganda. Let New
York show its wonted energy, and the
effect will be felt throughout the coun-
try.

The S. L. P. is right, everlastingly
right, but right does not prevail of it-
self, it takes organized might to make
the right prevail. On, then, with the
agitation that will crystallize the might
necessary to the success of the right.

Following is the list of those who
kept the flag to the fore during the
past week. They were the senders of
two or more subscriptions, as indi-
cated:

L. C. Haller, Los Angeles, Cal. ... 4
Section Denver, Colo. 4
E. J. Gross, Montclair, Colo. 2
P. Knotek, Hartford, Conn. 3
J. Mann, Chicago, Ill. 4
G. H. Fryhoff, Mystic, Ia. 3
A. E. Reimer, Boston, Mass. 2
H. Ulbricht, Saginaw, Mich. 5
C. Pierson, Chicago, Ill. 18
R. Katz, Paterson, N. J. 2
J. Reese, Plainfield, N. J. 3
J. M. Long, Newburgh, N. Y. 7
W. Hammerlund, New York 4
E. Wenzel, Sr., New York 4
G. H. Wilson, New York 2
30th and 32nd A. D.'s, New York ... 4
M. Stern, Schenectady, N. Y. 2
F. Brown, Cleveland, O. 3
B. J. Murray, Providence, R. I. ... 4
W. H. Mills, Columbia, S. C. 2
H. La Bille, Bremerton, Wash. 2
L. Cook, Hoquiam, Wash. 3

Take a look at the address label on
your paper, and if your subscription
is about to run out send in your re-
newal right away.

How about doing some team work in
pushing the Movement to the front?
We read of eight of our Australian
comrades making a house-to-house
canvass and selling 127 pamphlets in
an afternoon. Poverty was met at
every turn, and where no sale resulted
the message of Socialism was carried
anyhow.

The moral of this Australian experi-
ence is plain. The sale of the pam-
phlets came as the result of Effort. If
nothing is done of course nothing will
be accomplished.

Let us here show that we too can
spread the mission of Revolutionary
Socialism. Bestir yourselves. There
is plenty of work for all.

ANSWERS PREACHER.

(Continued from page 1.)

poverty due to the heliousness of his
employer, whose desire to have a
finer house, bigger automobile, finer
diamonds and dresses on his wife than
anyone else, is the immediate reason
for the worker and his family living
in poverty. He reads of Trinity
Church corporation (New York), rent-
ing houses for immoral purposes,
thereby collecting enormous rentals,
which does not strengthen his belief
in the church morality. He is also not
unmindful of the fact that the church,
through its bishop, was a strong up-
holder of the rights of primae noctis,
upheld to the last the superstition of
the divine right of kings and upheld
and still uphold in the South the doc-
trine of chattel slavery, and wage
slavery all over the world.

These, and a long train of similar
wrong economic conditions strongly
upheld by the church because the ex-
ploiting class are the real supporters
of the church, form the basis of the
hostility of the worker to the church
as an institution.

DON'T BUY
SALICO

— For —

Rheumatism

until you have tried a Free Trial
Sample. Address

H. L. BERGER, Ph.G.
Druggist.

2nd Ave. & 96th St., N. Y.

OPERATING FUND.

As London "Justice" points out, the
Old Guard, Marx, Liebknecht, Bebel,
and others, not only willingly suffered
privation but suffered exile and im-
prisonment for the movement. Of
course they did. They would not have
been the men they were, and the move-
ment would not be the movement it is
had they not. To-day, while such in-
dividual self-sacrifice is not called for,
the movement does require the devo-
tion of its adherents—devotion in the
work of spreading the principles of the
movement, devotion in supporting its
institutions and organs of propaganda.
We have been continuously urging
upon our friends the duty of pushing
the propaganda; first, because that is
the way in which to gain adherents,
and, second, because the more adhe-
rents the better the support for the
propaganda organs, and again the
widening of the propaganda.

Our friends have not lived up to our
expectations, our finances have become
straitened, and we are compelled to
call for financial help from those whose
passive adherence has made the present
condition.

E. W. Collins, Spirit Lake,
Idaho 1.00
J. Lidberg, Minneapolis, Minn. 2.00
Section Plainfield, N. J. 1.00
F. Clark, New Brighton, S. I. 1.00
R. Clark, New Brighton, S. I. 1.00
S. Thompson, New York 3.00
Louis Chun, Phila., Pa. 1.25
W. J. Berns, San Francisco,
Cal.50
H. Kraft, Detroit, Mich. 1.00
O. J. Hughes, Brooklyn, N. Y. 1.00
S. Bauer, New York 2.00
M. Eisenberg, Cincinnati, O. 1.00
G. Blickensdorfer, Youngs-
town, O. 2.00
S. Rohrbach, Reading, Pa. 2.00
Geo. Bader, Newport News,
Va.50
H. D. McTier, Blacksburg, Va. 2.00
Alex. Ramsay, Chicago, Ill. 1.00
R. S. Chalmers, Kansas City,50
Me.50
Chas. Rogers, Kansas City,50
Mo.50
C. O. Kansas City, Mo.50
Chas. Volmer, Brooklyn,
N. Y. 1.00
A. Weinert, Newburg, N. Y.50
E. Gidley, Newburg, N. Y.50
Friend, Newburgh, N. Y. 1.00
E. Moonelis, New York 2.00
G. R. New York 1.00
Max Stern, Schenectady, N.Y. 3.00
Chas. Helne, Philadelphia, Pa.50
B. H. Philadelphia, Pa. 3.50
Ed. Evans, Tacoma, Wash.25

Previously acknowledged \$150.88
Total \$ 362.25

Grand total \$518.11

SEND PRESENTS FOR THANKSGIV-
ING DAY FESTIVAL.

To members of the S. L. P. and its
Sympathizers:—

The annual fall festival of the Social-
ist Labor Party of New York City, will
be held on Thanksgiving Day of this
year at Grand Central Palace. A bazaar
and fair will be held in conjunction with
this fall festival, where articles given by
members and friends will be sold at auc-
tion for the benefit of the Daily People.
For this we need your hearty co-opera-
tion. What we expect of you is to send
us something that your wife, sweetheart
your sister or yourself may have talent
and will to create. A beautiful array of
presents is usually exhibited at these af-
fairs—the result of the efforts of all
those that proclaim with pride that they
directly or indirectly aid the revolution-
ary movement of the working class of
America.

We desire to put more presents on our
tables at these festivals and there is no
reason why we should not be helped to
do it. Let everyone send something.
Every little bit helps.

Is it necessary to remind you that
whatever you send for the Daily People
is like sending more ammunition that
will destroy the fort of capitalism?

All presents should be sent to L. Abel-
son, 28 City Hall place, New York City.
Please do not delay this matter. Get
busy now!

Entertainment Committee Section New
York County.

A. Orange, Secretary.

FOR SWEDISH STRIKERS.

General Committee, Karl Marx
Club, Schenectady, N. Y. 3.10
Collected by A. Zollner, Alder-
grove, B. C., Canada—
A. Zollner, \$1.00; J. Carlsen,
\$1.00; C. Frederiksen, \$1.00; E.
Elliot, \$1.00; J. P. Swanson,
\$1.00; W. Siddall, \$1.00; F.
Larsen, \$1.00; J. Olsen, 50c.;
A. M. Vennetta, 50c.; J. A.
Davis, 50c.; S. Campbell, 50c.;
W. Patterson, 50c.; W. Swan-
son, 50c.; G. A. Warner, 50c. 10.50
Canadian N. E. C., S. L. P. 25.00
Total \$58.60
L. C. Fraina.

FRANCISCO FERRER AND HIS WORK

(Continued from page two.)

starved and exploited workers of Spain.
But to say that Ferrer was an Anar-
chist is to defame the man. "Francisco
Ferrer was no Anarchist. Ferrer grasped
the necessity of organization, and of the
headship that organization implies—no
AN-ARCHY in such a man's head. As a
consequence, none better than Ferrer re-
alized the folly, if not criminality, of
individual acts of violence as the means
of mass-emancipation—no MURDER in
such a man's heart." Not only was he
too intelligent to be an Anarchist, but
by training and temperament Ferrer was
the last man to expect social salvation
from barricades and bombs; this salva-
tion, he believed, could only be achieved
by a system of scientific and rationalist
education. A wealthy man, with the
cares and responsibilities of a large pub-
lishing house, pouring out a constant
stream of scientific books; a widely
ramifying system of schools, requiring
his time and careful attention, Ferrer had
nothing to gain and everything to lose
from violence. He was sowing in the
present, that posterity might reap the
harvest.

There was not a shred of evidence
to prove Ferrer's connection with
the revolutionary uprising; but the
opportunity of suppressing the liberal
and educational movement was thought
too good to let escape, and Francisco
Ferrer was shot—assassinated by the
clerico-capitalist reaction of Spain.

Francisco Ferrer strove to overthrow
a system of education "that unbrained
his countrymen, that uninspired their
backs, and reduced them to Loyola's
ideal, 'living corpses.'" He thus stated
the aim of his movement: "We will
have real men and women when we give
our children a practical and scientific ed-
ucation, not before. It is a pleasure to
watch the boys and girls grow up in a
spirit of CAMARADERIE, with feelings
of respect and friendship for each
other. This has always been to me a
touching spectacle. MY WHOLE AIM
HAS BEEN TO PRODUCE AN EDUCA-
TION WHICH SHOULD BASE SOCI-
ETY ON AFFECTION AND FRATER-
NITY." The fame and influence of
this movement was not confined to
Spain; it extended to foreign countries;
and at San Paulo, Brazil; Lausanne,
Switzerland, and at Amsterdam, schools
were founded based on the principles of
the Modern School at Barcelona.

This, then, was the "crime" of Fran-
cisco Ferrer; that he sought to EDU-
CATE the people of Spain along modern
and rational lines, to the end of realizing
a society based "on affection and frater-
nity." Such an idea, however, is con-
trary to the interests of the Capitalist
class, which believes not in a society
based "on affection and fraternity," but
in one based on greed, competition and
brutality; to realize the ideal of Ferrer
meant the end of Capitalist society;
hence the enmity manifested towards
Ferrer. And the abstract education of
the new movement not having solidified
in a concrete organization strong enough
to resist the brutality and encroach-
ments of the clerico-capitalist Plunder-
bund, the assassination of Ferrer was
the logical result.

But the Revolutionary Proletariat will
remember the Fort-as of Montjuich
and the bullets-riddled body of Ferrer.

Ferrer consecrated his life to the task
of enlightening the working class of Spain;
from his fertile mind radiated forth
the light of systematic Education. He
labored to free the minds of the people
from current ignorance and superstition,
to the end of making them destroy the
injustice and iniquity rampant wherever
the Beast of Capitalism has its haunt.
But in so doing, Ferrer threatened the
existence of the Capitalist class of Spain;
he struck terror to the hearts of its
members; for Usurpation ever fears in-
telligence in the minds of its victims.
As a consequence, the death of Ferrer
was decreed; from the start of his edu-
cational movement he was destined for a
drum-head court martial and death.
After a secret trial, at which Truth was
strangled and falsehood reigned supreme,
the noble-minded educator was shot on
the ramparts of the Fortress of Mont-
juich, Barcelona. Shot without com-
punction, without a quail, by the clerical
and capitalist freebooters of Spain;
killed for having sought to EDUCATE
the people. Yet none need wonder at
this; for human life is cheap; and when
it is a question of human life and intel-
ligence, on the one hand, and money and
profits on the other, the clerical cap-
italist Plunderbund will ever be on the
side of the latter, as against the welfare
of humanity.

As in every country where Capitalism
reigns supreme, the class war is being
virilily waged in Spain; there the work-
ers are organizing for the abolition of
wage-slavery. The murder of Ferrer is
an incident in this war; for, though he
was not allied with the Socialist-Labor
movement of Spain, yet he sought to ed-
ucate the people, and in the sight of
tyranny, which ever fears intelligence,
this was a crime the enormity of which

PLATFORM

Adopted at the National Convention of the Socialist Labor
Party, July, 1904, and Re-adopted at the Nation-
al Convention, July, 1908.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assem-
bled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and
the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to
every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experi-
ence we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the ma-
jority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present
system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of
THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery
of government must be controlled by the whole people; but
again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true
theory of economics is that the means of production must like-
wise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in com-
mon. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the
pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land on and
the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his lib-
erty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those
essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory
of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic
system—the private ownership of the natural and social oppor-
tunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist
Class and the Working Class; throws society into the con-
vulsions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the
exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces,
is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory
idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessities of
life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the
banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of
the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social
evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its
failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive ten-
dencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the
other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to
organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a
class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to con-
quer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place
themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class in-
terests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human
emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing
barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means
of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of
the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-opera-
tive Commonwealth for the present state of planless production,
industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which
every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his
faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

was only punishable with death. And
the penalty was paid.

The Capitalist class of Spain, along
with its ally, the Catholic political hier-
archy, has shown its claws; it has de-
monstrated its determination to continue
its rule of organized plunder at all haz-
ards, even at the cost of the life of a
noble lover of humanity. "No mercy,
No quarter": such is the slogan of the
International Plunderbund; and the as-
sassination of Ferrer attests its deter-
mination to adhere to the slogan. And
to him who has harbored the illusion of
solving the Social Question peaceably,
of putting an end to the class war with-
out the MIGHT requisite to enforce the
RIGHT of our demands, let this be a
lesson that shall enlighten and warn.
The bullets that laid Ferrer low bear tes-
timony to the ferocity of the Capitalist
class; to its determination to continue,
in spite of all opposition, its rule of
plunder, murder and rapine; it has am-
ply shown that no qualms of mercy and
compassion will influence its actions.

The militant Proletariat of Europe is
afame with protest at the dastardly and
cowardly murder of Ferrer. The Euro-
pean workers demand reparation, aye! will
see to it that Ferrer is avenged. And
the International Proletariat should rise
in its might; protest against this hid-
eous outrage, and in so doing assert its
determination to destroy Capitalism,
and, along with it, its brood of mur-
derous vipers, whether lay or clerical.

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